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ALASKA COURT SYSTEM 1979 ANNUAL REPORT



From the octopus ink painting

Shirley Tillman



Alaska Court System

State of Alaska

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ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

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April 4, 1980

TO: THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE
AND JUSTICES OF THE ALASKA SUPREME COURT

It is my pleasure to transmit the 1979 Annual Report for the Alaska Court System. This report covers the operations of the Supreme Court, trial courts, and administrative office. In addition, it contains a special report on electronic court reporting in Alaska.

I wish to take this opportunity to again express my appreciation to the various judicial officers and clerks of the trial courts for their cooperation in reporting judicial statistics to this office. I also wish to thank Mrs. Diana Tillion, an Alaskan artist whose works have won many awards, for permitting us to reproduce one of her prints on the cover of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur H. Snowden, II
Arthur H. Snowden, II
Administrative Director

INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW

The 1979 Annual Report of the Alaska Court System presents, in narrative and statistical form, the activities of all levels of the judiciary in the State of Alaska during the calendar year. This report, by including a comprehensive set of judicial case-load statistics, serves as a research document for any individual studying the Alaska courts. It also serves a broader purpose of explaining to its readership the organization and functioning of the Court, the problems facing the various courts, improvements and innovations across the State, and other areas of concern to the judiciary.

The judiciary in Alaska is a unified, centrally administered system comprised of a Supreme Court and a two-tiered Trial Court. The judicial system is 100 percent State funded with no county or municipal involvement.

The Supreme Court is the appellate court of the State, with final jurisdiction in all cases within the State Court System. It is also charged with the responsibility of administering the state-wide judicial system. While the Supreme Court maintains ultimate control over the administrative policies of the court, most administrative matters are delegated to the Administrative Director and his staff.

The Trial Courts in Alaska include a Superior Court and District Court. The Superior Court is the trial court of general jurisdiction. The District Court has criminal jurisdiction limited to misdemeanors and civil jurisdiction over cases involving claims under \$10,000. It also has concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior Court to \$15,000 in negligence cases. The District Court is comprised of district court judges and magistrates. All district court judges are attorneys, whereas most magistrates are non-attorneys.

This report discusses in separate sections the Supreme Court and Trial Courts. Within each section is an analysis of the organization, jurisdiction, caseloads, and other pertinent information. Following this is a section dealing with the Administrative Office and with aspects of the judicial system which cut across jurisdictional boundaries.

This report also includes a section describing the history, current operation, and anticipated future directions of electronic court reporting in Alaska.

The final component of this report is the statistical supplement, a complete set of data for the Supreme and Trial Courts during 1979. Accompanying the statistical supplement is a glossary which explains many of the terms used.

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SUPREME COURT

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COURT BENCH

As of December 31, 1979, the justices comprising the Supreme Court were as follows:

		<u>Years on Supreme Court</u>
Chief Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz	Fairbanks	15
Justice Roger G. Connor	Anchorage	11
Justice Robert Boochever	Juneau	8
Justice Edmund W. Burke	Anchorage	5
Justice Warren W. Matthews, Jr.	Anchorage	3

In addition, Senior Justice John H. Dimond, who retired from the court in 1971, returns to full-service for six months of each year. Finally, on 32 occasions during 1979, the Chief Justice designated a Superior Court judge to serve as Supreme Court Justice pro-tempore when one or more of the justices were unavailable.

ORGANIZATION AND JURISDICTION

The Supreme Court is the highest court of the State, with final appellate jurisdiction. The judicial responsibilities of the Supreme Court fall into three categories:

1. Appeals of final judgments of the Superior Court.
2. Petitions for review of orders or decisions of the Superior Court other than final judgments.

3. Original applications to the Court - e.g. contested bar admission matters, attorney discipline matters.

The administrative responsibilities of the Supreme Court include the management of the entire State judicial system, the promulgation of rules governing practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases in all courts, the promulgation of administrative rules, and the supervision of admissions and disciplinary matters of the Alaska Bar.

CASELOAD

As shown in Table I, total case filings in the Supreme Court increased by 95% between 1975 and 1977, but levelled off to a modest 7% increase between 1977 and 1979.

TABLE I
ALASKA SUPREME COURT CASE FILINGS* 1975-1979

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Appeals					
Civil	151	214	251	256	305
Criminal & Juvenile	76	120	156	135	133
Sentence	<u>22</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>40</u>
Total	249	366	470	447	478
Petitions for Review	81	86	126	156	141
Original Applications	<u>7</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>37</u>
Total Filings	337	468	613	630	656

*includes cases reinstated.

Statistics gathered by the National Conference of Appellate Court Clerks and the National Center for State Courts indicate that

Alaska continues to have among the highest number of appellate filings in proportion to population in the nation. During 1979, the Alaska Supreme Court had one case filing per 635 residents; very few states had more than one per 1000.

Total dispositions by the court increased by 13% between 1978 and 1979, and have more than doubled since 1975. However, in each of the past five years, dispositions have been less than filings.

TABLE II
ALASKA SUPREME COURT DISPOSITIONS 1975-1979

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Appeals					
Civil (193)		141	201	225	254
Criminal & Juvenile ()		67	88	131	139
Sentence	<u>12</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>55</u>
Total	205	241	329	399	448
Petitions for Review	84	82	103	136	150
Original Applications	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>36</u>
Total Dispositions	299	335	450	560	634
Type Disposition					
On merits	N/A	148	231	302	338
Petition for Review or Original Application					
Denied	N/A	52	67	99	100
Dismissals	<u>N/A</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>196</u>
Total Dispositions	299	335	450	560	634
Opinions Published*	122	142	189	237	234

*i.e. full opinions published in the Pacific Reporter.

The proportion of cases disposed of on the merits for which a full opinion was published has declined from 96% in 1976 to 69% in 1979. This in part reflects increasing reliance on disposition by memorandum opinion and judgment. This procedure enables the court to decide with a short, unpublished order cases not requiring a lengthy published opinion, usually because they apply settled principles of law to the particular facts before the court.

Despite successful policies to increase productivity, the backlog of pending cases has continued to grow. The rate of backlog increase has however slowed down in the past two years. The number of cases pending in the Supreme Court at the end of the year increased by 52% between 1975 and 1976, again by 42% in 1977, by 13% in 1978, and by 4% in 1979.

TABLE III
SUPREME COURT CASES PENDING AT END OF YEAR 1975-1979

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Appeals					
Civil	148	218	268	297	346
Criminal & Juvenile	76	132	200	209	200
Sentence	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>39</u>
Total	241	366	507	557	585
Petitions for Review	16	20	43	61	54
Original Applications	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Total cases pending	258	391	554	624	646

SUPREME COURT FILINGS & PENDING CASELOAD 1971 - 1979

NUMBER
OF CASES

800



FILED



PENDING

600

400

200

0

1971

1972

1973

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979

Reflecting the increased caseload and growing backlog, the time period required for disposition of a civil appeal continued to increase. In 1977, the average time required from notice of appeal to mandate was 485 days. This increased to 539 days in 1978 and to 609 days in 1979. That represents a 26% increase in just two years. The significance of the increasing backlog of civil appeals can be seen by comparing 1979 disposition times by stages of the appeal process with data collected in a 1976 appellate delay study.

TABLE IV
CIVIL APPEAL DISPOSITION TIMES

<u>STAGE</u>	Average Number of Days in Each Stage	
	<u>1976</u>	<u>1979</u>
Notice of Appeal to Certification of Record	90	104
Certification of Record to Submission of Last Brief	142	145
Submission of Last Brief to Oral Argument	62	89
Oral Argument to Opinion	133	237
Final Opinion to Mandate	<u>19</u>	<u>34</u>
Total	446	609

While the number of days have increased in all stages, it is in the stage between oral argument and opinion that the greatest impact has been felt.

The time period required for disposition of a criminal appeal remained stable. In 1977, the average time required from notice of appeal to mandate was 593 days. This rose to 612 days in 1978 then fell to 599 days in 1979.

But both criminal and civil time periods appear unacceptable when compared with national and State standards. The American Bar Association in its Standards Relating to Appellate Courts established a standard of 190 days for disposition of appellate cases. The time limit set by appellate rule and by internal procedures within the Alaska Supreme Court totals 280 days for disposition of these cases. The Supreme Court is therefore processing its caseload in a time frame that exceeds national and State standards by some 300 days per case.

At the end of 1979, each justice had an average of more than 25 cases awaiting preparation of a draft opinion or other recommendation for consideration by his colleagues. In addition, more than 100 such draft opinions were circulating among the justices for their review and votes.

PROBLEMS AND IMPROVEMENTS DURING 1979:

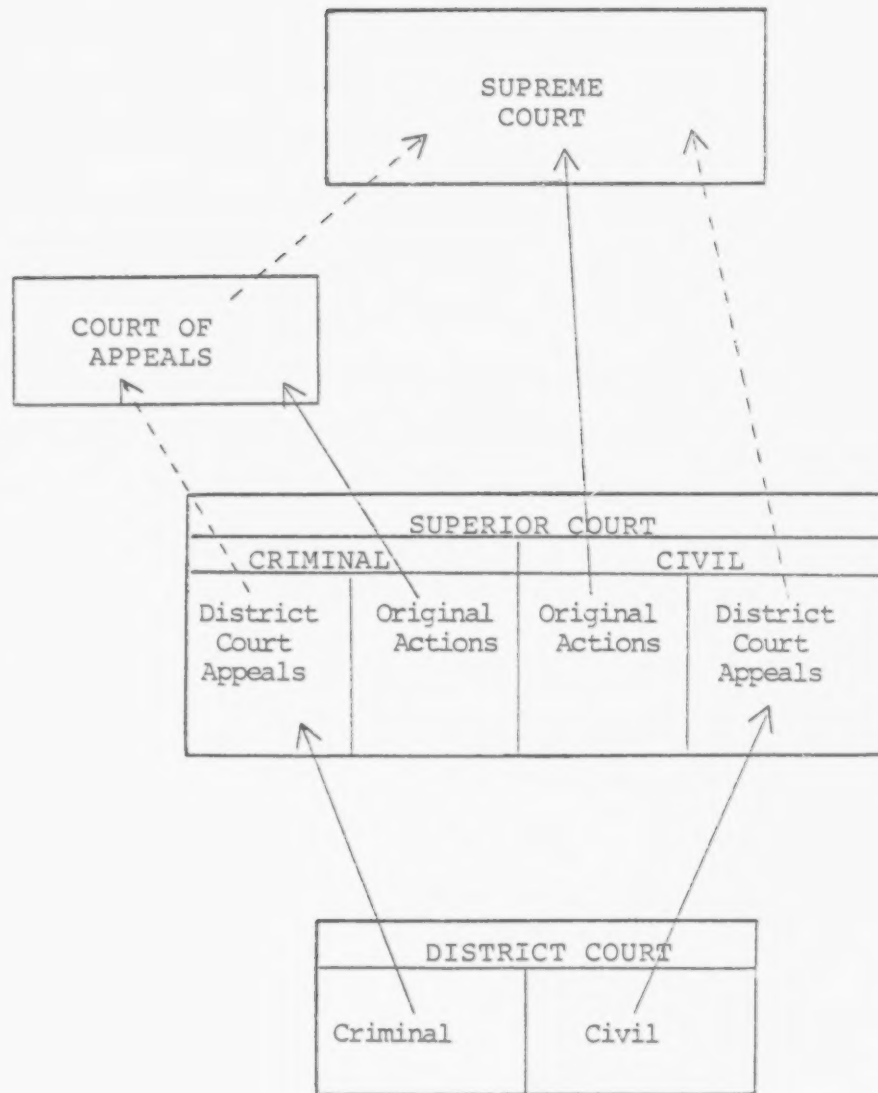
The most significant operational problem for the Supreme Court continued to be the rising caseload and resulting delay in disposition times. Appeal from a final judgment of the Superior Court is a matter of right under Alaska Law, and therefore the

Supreme Court is obligated to consider and decide each appeal filed with the Court. With the implementation of the new Criminal Code on January 1, 1980, it is expected that there will be a large increase in criminal and sentence appeals.

In order to meet time standards for disposition of appeals without limiting the right of appeal or the thoroughness of review, the Supreme Court has requested authorization and funding from the Legislature to create a court of appeals. To keep the costs to the state at a minimum, it was recommended that the court of appeals have the minimum number of justices and supporting staff; that is, three judges, with one law clerk and one secretary each. The total appellate caseload will not be large enough in the foreseeable future to warrant granting full jurisdiction in all appellate matters to this court. It was therefore recommended that the court of appeals have limited subject matter jurisdiction.

This jurisdiction is shown on the adjoining chart. At present, the legislation calls for the court of appeals to process as a matter of right all appeals for criminal cases originating in the Superior courts and, at the discretion of the court of appeals, appeals for criminal cases originating in the District courts. However, the Alaska Court System is working with the legislature to change the legislation by making the review of district court criminal cases by the court of appeals a matter of right rather than discretionary.

PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF
COURT OF APPEALS



—————> Appeal allowed at discretion of reviewing court

-----> Appeal as a matter of right

TRIAL COURTS

PERSPECTIVE OF ALASKA JUSTICE

Since statehood in 1959 the unified Alaska Court System and the criminal justice community have faced numerous unique challenges in delivering judicial services to citizens spread throughout the State's 566,000 square miles. The first challenge is the State's physical size and demographic pattern. Almost two thirds of the State's 420,000 total population resides in the metropolitan areas of Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau. The remaining populace is widely dispersed throughout smaller cities and villages stretching from the communities of Ketchikan and Hydaburg in the southeastern panhandle--north and west 1,300 miles to Barrow and Wainwright on the Arctic Ocean, and south and west nearly 1,500 miles to the outermost islands of the Aleutian Chain. In addition to the three major cities, only twelve communities within this huge expanse have populations exceeding 2,500. These communities average less than 10,000 citizens each. Over two thirds of the State's Native population reside in approximately 180 villages ranging in size from 25 to 2,500. Inhabiting these scattered villages are approximately 37,000 Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts whose diverse culture and history differ significantly from the Anglo-American concepts of jurisprudence practiced in the populated urban areas. The map on the next page depicts the ethnic diversity of the State.

NATIVE LANGUAGE BREAKDOWN

SIBERIAN YUPIK

CENTRAL YUPIK

TLINGIT-HAIDA

ATHABASCAN*

TSIMPSHEAN

SUGPIAQ

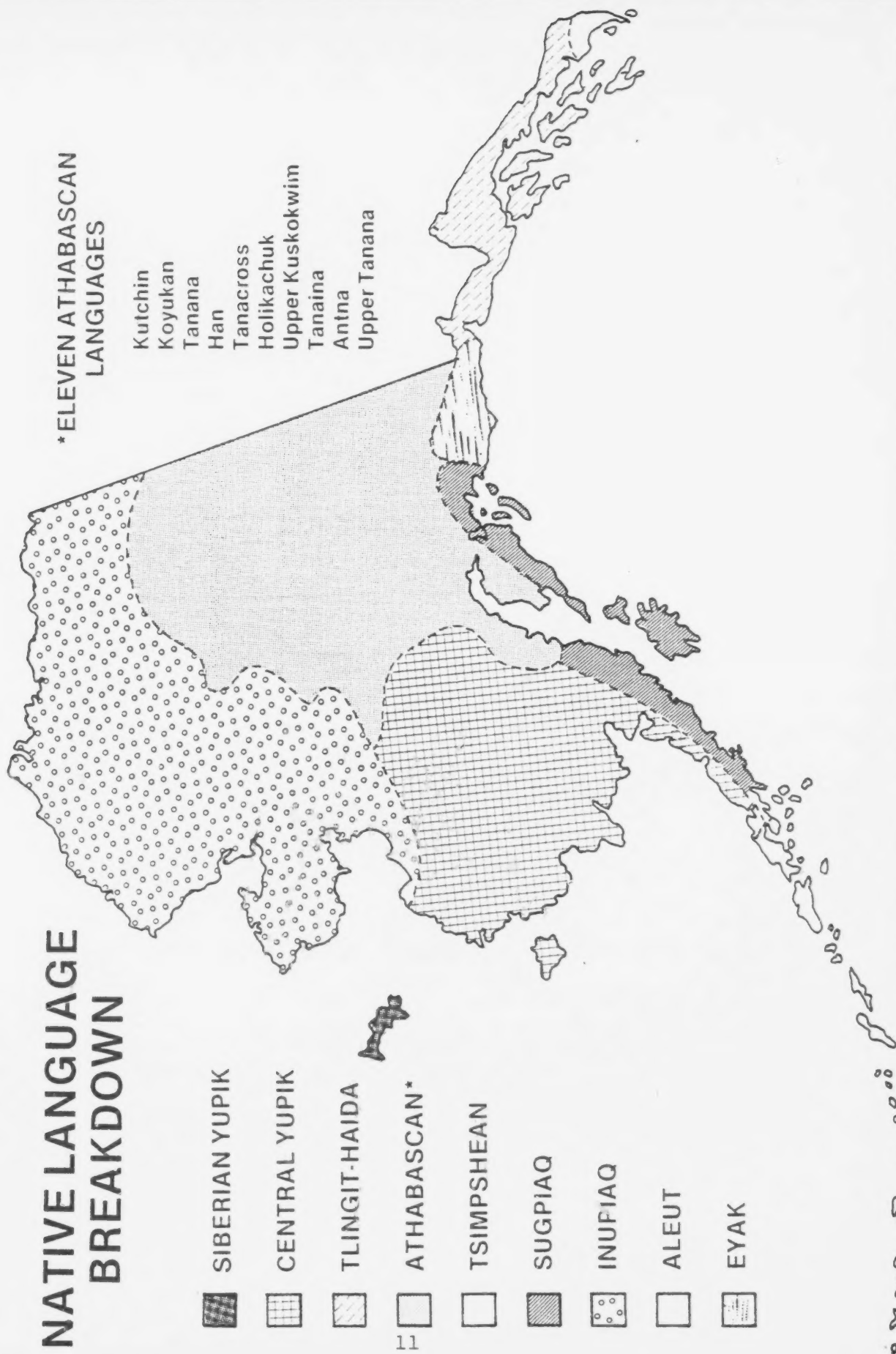
INUPIAQ

ALEUT

EYAK

*ELEVEN ATHABASCAN LANGUAGES

Kutchin
Koyukan
Tanana
Han
Tanacross
Holikachuk
Upper Kuskokwim
Tanaina
Antna
Upper Tanana



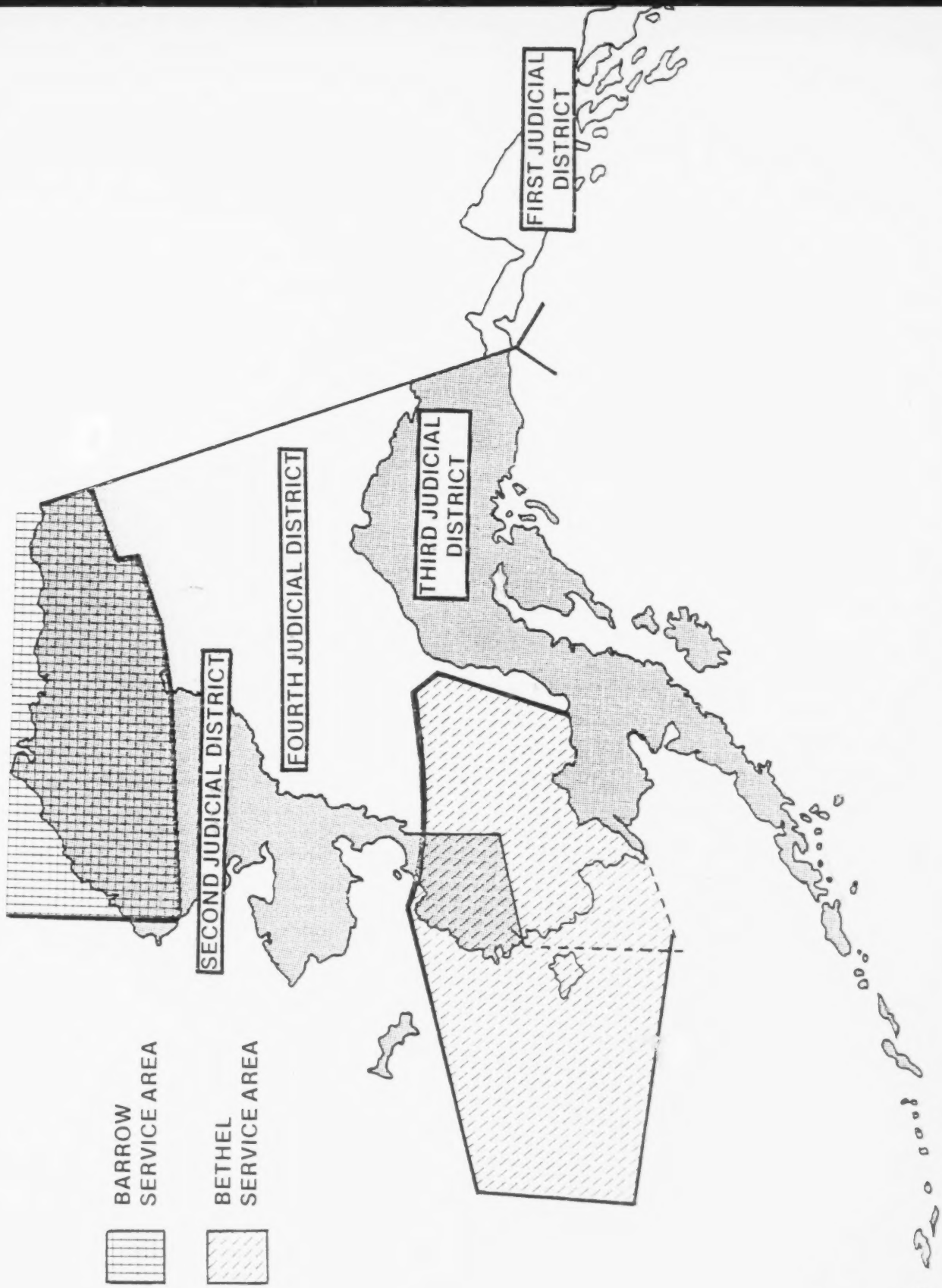
The second challenge to the efficient delivery of judicial services is the lack of adequate transportation and communication to many areas within the State. Alaska may well have more communities not accessible by any road system than the rest of the states combined. Fewer than a dozen of the rural villages are linked with the State's limited road network and a very few are located on the route of the 540-mile Alaska Railroad. Access to the other villages is by air, or seasonally, by boat, snowmobile or dog team. In fall and spring, because of the effects of freeze and thaw on landing strips, many villages are inaccessible by air.

In addition to the geographic and climatic hindrances and the restrictive transportation access, the communications network within the State is limited. Although direct telephone communications exist in the urban centers and in certain larger towns and villages, other small outlying villages must rely solely on radio contact.

To provide an administrative structure for dealing with the vastness of the State and other transportation and communication problems, the administration of the trial courts is divided into four judicial districts and two judicial service areas. The judicial districts serve as regional units for administration and define boundaries for purposes of venue and judicial retention elections.

The Supreme Court in 1974 established two separate judicial service areas for the Bethel and Barrow areas. These service areas were made up of portions of the Second and Fourth Districts. The four judicial districts and two service areas are illustrated in the map on the following page.

Each judicial district is administered by a presiding judge, and all districts other than the second have an area court administrator. Administration of the First Judicial District is located in Juneau. The presiding judge of the Second Judicial District resides in Nome. Anchorage is the largest court in the State and serves as headquarters for the Third Judicial District. Fairbanks is the administrative center for the Fourth Judicial District, as well as the Barrow Service Area. The Bethel Service Area is centered around the Superior Court in Bethel, but administrative support is from Fairbanks.



BARROW
SERVICE AREA

BETHEL
SERVICE AREA

MEMBERS OF THE TRIAL COURT BENCH

As of December 31, 1979, all judgeships in the District and Superior courts were filled, with the exception of the new position in Kotzebue. The incumbents of these positions are as follows:

<u>First District</u>	<u>Superior Court</u>	<u>District Court</u>	<u>Location</u>
	Allen T. Compton		Juneau
	*Thomas B. Stewart		Juneau
	Thomas E. Schulz	Gerald O. Williams	Juneau
	Duane Craske	H. C. Keene, Jr.	Ketchikan
		Robin Taylor	Ketchikan
			Sitka
			Wrangell
<u>Second District</u>	(Vacant)		Kotzebue
	*William Sanders		Nome
<u>Third District</u>			
	S. J. Buckalew, Jr.		Anchorage
	Victor Carlson		Anchorage
	Karl S. Johnstone		Anchorage
	*Ralph E. Moody		Anchorage
	J. Justin Ripley		Anchorage
	Mark Rowland		Anchorage
	James K. Singleton		Anchorage
	Milton Souter		Anchorage
		Glen C. Anderson	Anchorage
		C. Richard Avery	Anchorage
		Joseph J. Brewer	Anchorage
		Beverly Cutler	Anchorage
		John Mason	Anchorage
		Warren A. Tucker	Anchorage
		Virgil Vochaska	Anchorage
		James C. Hornaday	Homer
	James A. Hanson		Kenai
	Roy Madsen		Kodiak
		John Bosshard, III	Valdez

	<u>Superior Court</u>	<u>District Court</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>Fourth District</u> (incl. Bethel and Barrow service areas)			
	Christopher Cooke		Bethel
	*James R. Blair		Fairbanks
	Jay Hodges		Fairbanks
	Warren W. Taylor		Fairbanks
	Gerald J. Van Hoomissen		Fairbanks
		Monroe Clayton	Fairbanks
		Stephen R. Cline	Fairbanks
		Hugh H. Connelly	Fairbanks
		Mary Alice Miller	Fairbanks

*Presiding judge during 1979.

During 1979, Karl Johnstone was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Anchorage Supreior Court resulting from the death of Peter Kalamarides. In addition, Richard Avery was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Anchorage District Court resulting from the resignation of Laurel Peterson. As of this writing, applications were still being solicited for the new Superior Court judgeship in Kotzebue.

Magistrate Positions

All 64 court locations in the state have at least one resident magistrate position. At more than half of these locations, the magistrate is the only court employee. Although performing magistrate duties is the sole function of most magistrates, some magistrates at the larger court locations are also classified or partially exempt employees with such job titles as clerk of court, law clerk, coroner/public administrator, etc. The following individuals were magistrates at the listed locations on December 31, 1979:

MAGISTRATES - (Not Classified or Partially Exempt Employees)

First District

Elizabeth Dennis	Craig	*Richard Redeker	Petersburg
Carl W. Heinmiller	Haines	Marilyn Hanson	Sitka
Maxine Savland	Hoonah	*Jean Worley	Skagway
William L. Cheney	Kake	Linda F. Hartshorn	Wrangell
		Terry J. Gallagher	Yakutat

Second District

Leonard Apangalook	Gambell	Dorcus A. Rock	Point Hope
*Anita A. Greist	Kiana	Abner Gologergen	Savoonga
Roswell Schaeffer	Kotzebue	Laura Norton	Selawik
Charlie A. Harvey	Noorvik	Lowell Anagick	Unalakleet

Third District

Karl Heiker	Cold Bay	*Brian Johnson	Palmer
Mary Wentworth	Cordova	Geo. Rukovishnikoff	St. Paul Island
*Mark Ells	Dillingham	Stephen Hakala	Sand Point
Sheldon Sprecker	Glennallen	*Evelyn Hopkins	Seldovia
Jess H. Nicholas	Kenai	George Peck	Seward
Brigitte McBride	Kodiak	*B. L. Christoferson	Unalaska
Jaynie Galick	Naknek	Jackie Hotchkiss	Whittier

Fourth District

Ed Crutchfield	Delta Jct.	Barbara Macfarlane	Healy
*Sharon Smyth	Ft. Yukon	Earl (Skip) Slater	Nenana
Wayne S. Selden	Galena	Iris A. Lathrop	Tok

Bethel Service Area

Craig R. McMahon	Aniak	Marie T. Beans	Mt. Village
Dorothy Kameroff	Emmonak	Peter Andrews, Jr.	St. Marys
Janet Napoleon	Hooper Bay	Dick Lincoln	Tununak
Alice Smith	Mekoryuk		

Barrow Service Area

Charlotte Brower	Barrow
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Locations vacant at end of 1979:

Buckland, Wales, McGrath, Tanana, Teller, Wainwright, Manley Hot Springs, Angoon, Pelican, Kasigluk, and Rampart.

*Magistrates appointed during 1979.

Eleven magistrates who were not classified or partially exempt employees retired or resigned their positions during 1979. These included the following:

Wilfred Lamoureux	Ft. Yukon	Jack Eddy, Jr.	Petersburg
Roger White	Dillingham	Virginia Burfield	Skagway
Dorothy B. Saxton	Palmer	Yako J. Brink	Kasigluk
Harry Havrilack	Rampart	Barbara Seelinger	Seldovia
Cyrus Peck	Angoon	B. L. Christoferson	Unalaska
Larry Carson	Pelican		

CLASSIFIED AND PARTIALLY EXEMPT EMPLOYEES WHO ARE ALSO MAGISTRATES

First District

Mimi Gregg	Haines	Camille Richter	Petersburg
Richard N. Siangco	Juneau	Anne Lowe	Wrangell
Kristen O'Dowd	Ketchikan	*Charlotte Swanberg	Sitka
Lawrence Bailey	Ketchikan		

Second District

*Karen Mulluk	Kotzebue	Janet Tobuk	Nome
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Third District

Paul Crowe	Anchorage	Robin Faass Hodges	Kenai
JoAnn Mingo	Anchorage	*Shannon Turner	Kenai
Ted Moninski	Anchorage	Charlene Glynn	Kodiak
Elaine Vondrasek	Anchorage	Patricia Brewer	Palmer
Ronald Wielkopolski	Anchorage	Joanne Graham	Palmer
Dolores Wilks	Anchorage	Iris Johnson	Seward
Ethan Windahl	Anchorage	Denise Holt	Valdez
Wava L. Schliesing	Glennallen	Phyllis Johnson	Valdez
Anna Creasey	Homer	William Harpin	Anchorage

Fourth District

Linda Harding	Delta Jct.
Frederick H. Smith	Fairbanks
*Madeline Kellyhouse	Tok

Bethel Service Area

Linda Dahl	Bethel	Dorothy Sundown	Bethel
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*Magistrates appointed during 1979.

Seven magistrates who were classified or partially exempt employees resigned their positions during 1979. These included the following:

Richard Treiser	Ketchikan	Mary Layman	Dillingham
Eliza Sheri Hensley	Kotzebue	Pamela McIntire	Valdez
Bonnie Johnson	Anchorage	Virginia Pine	Tok
Victor W. Trygstad	Anchorage		

SUPERIOR COURT

Jurisdiction

The Superior Court is the trial court of general jurisdiction, with original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. Appeals to the Superior Court from final judgments of the District Court are a matter of right.

The Superior Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all domestic relations matters, children's proceedings, probate, guardianship, and civil commitments.

1979 Caseload - Superior Court

Superior Court case filings declined 3% from 1978 levels statewide. Total dispositions declined 4%. The number of backlog months (computed by dividing total pending cases by average dispositions per month) showed an increase from 12.9 months statewide in 1978 to 15.2 months in 1979. The Superior Court is

therefore faced with over a one year backlog of pending cases. Table I provides summary caseload statistics for each Superior Court location in 1979.

TABLE I
SUPERIOR COURTS
CASELOAD SUMMARY
1979

Court	Filings	Dispositions	Ratio of Dispositions to Filings	Pending Cases	Backlog Months
Anchorage	7,587	6,599	86%	10,116	18.4
Barrow	106	72	67%	50	8.3
Bethel	322	249	77%	220	10.5
Fairbanks	2,542	2,519	99%	2,522	12.0
Juneau	674	579	85%	526	10.9
Kenai	635	547	86%	550	11.9
Ketchikan	534	582	108%	348	7.1
Kodiak	473	398	84%	426	12.9
Nome	311	239	76%	282	14.1
Sitka	308	254	82%	217	10.3
TOTAL	13,492	12,038	89%	15,257	15.2

Tables II and III provide historical perspective on total Superior Court filings and dispositions. Since 1975, total filings have increased by 15%, while total dispositions have increased by 43%.

TABLE II
SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS
1975 - 1979

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Anchorage	6,646	7,509	7,968	7,810	7,587
Barrow	0	18	44	62	106
Bethel	119	193	254	268	322
Fairbanks	2,471	2,977	2,736	2,742	2,542
Juneau	677	774	732	768	674
Kenai	454	440	544	576	635
Ketchikan	649	551	636	638	534
Kodiak	250	322	467	434	473
Nome	266	249	282	307	311
Sitka	212	217	277	251	308
TOTAL	11,744	13,250	13,940	13,856	13,472

TABLE III
SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS
1975 - 1979

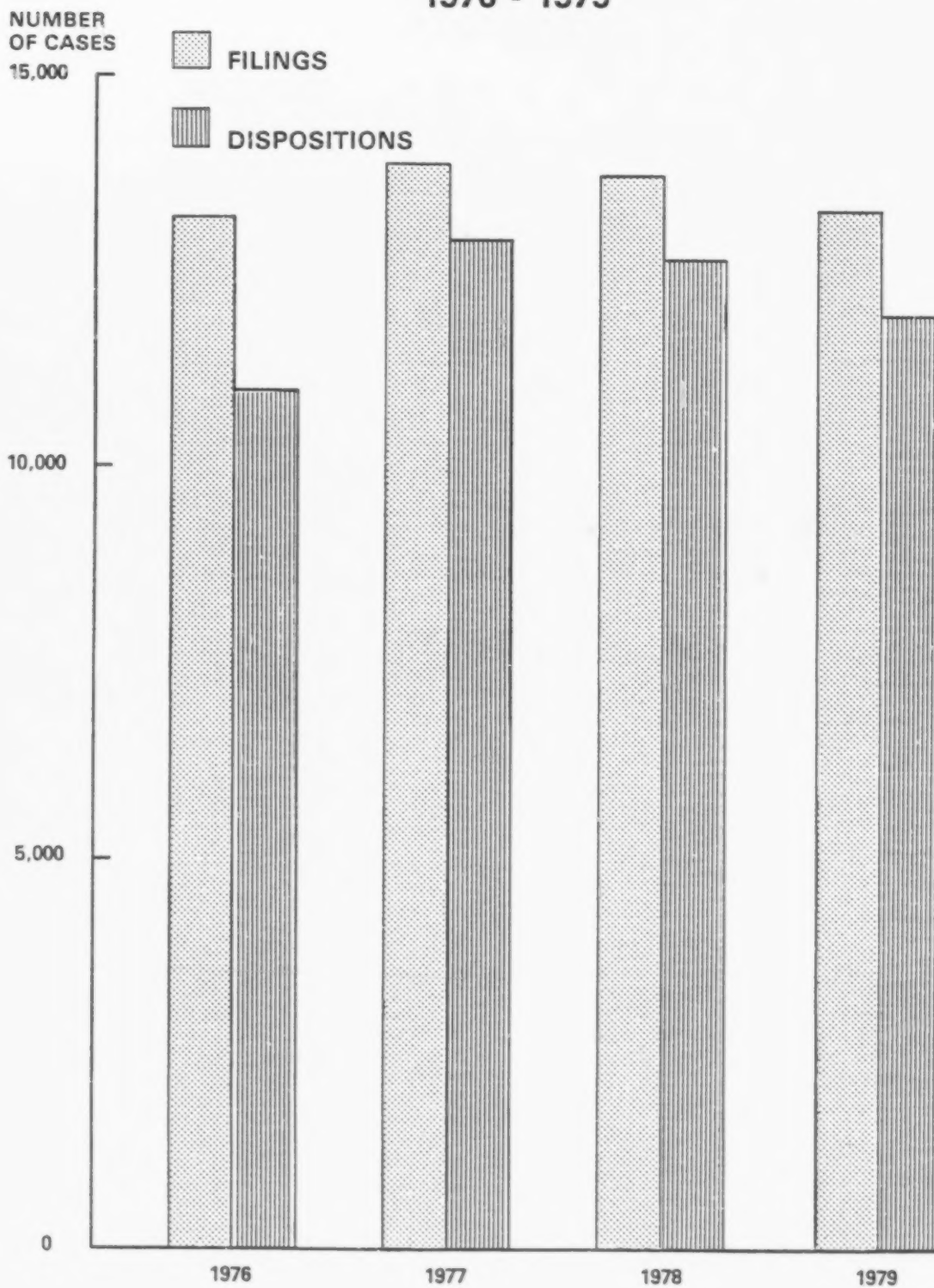
COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Anchorage	4,482	6,346	7,659	6,687	6,599
Barrow	0	13	34	54	72
Bethel	94	186	229	280	249
Fairbanks	1,806	2,255	2,212	2,891	2,519
Juneau	572	661	677	676	579
Kenai	263	347	456	519	547
Ketchikan	547	371	686	554	582
Kodiak	218	251	406	401	398
Nome	228	214	219	251	239
Sitka	193	179	207	195	254
TOTAL	8,403	10,823	12,785	12,508	12,138

The largest category of Superior Court filings is domestic relations (primarily divorce and dissolution of marriage), which accounted for 40% of the 1979 total. Probate (e.g. adoption,

SUPERIOR COURTS

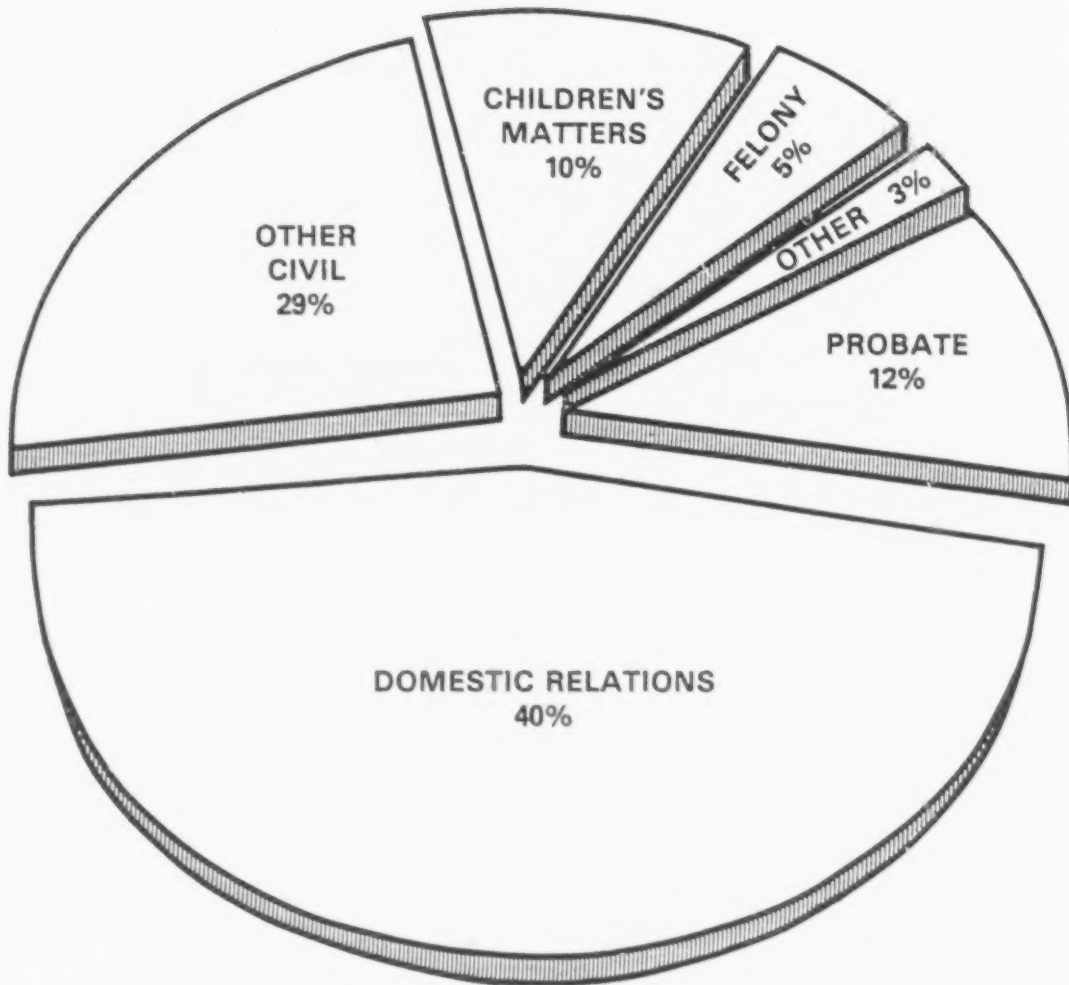
SUMMARY OF FILINGS & DISPOSITIONS

1976 - 1979



SUPERIOR COURTS

COMPOSITION OF 1979 FILINGS



estates) and other civil cases (e.g. debts, contracts, civil damage) comprised another 41% of the total. Children's matters (primarily delinquency) accounted for 10% of all filings. Criminal cases comprised the smallest category: 5% of the total are felonies, 3% of the total were other criminal cases (e.g. appeals from District Court, probation revocations).

A comprehensive and detailed set of statistical tables concerning the Superior Court caseload in 1979 is available in the statistical supplement located at the back of this Annual Report. Any further questions regarding the Superior Court caseload may be directed to the Administrative Office of the Alaska Court System.

DISTRICT COURT

Jurisdiction

In criminal matters, the District Court has jurisdiction over State misdemeanor violations and violations of ordinances of political subdivisions. In civil matters, the District Court may hear cases for recovery of money or damages not exceeding \$10,000 and for recovery of specific personal property not exceeding \$10,000 in value. In motor vehicle tort cases, civil jurisdiction in District Court is \$15,000.

In the smaller, generally rural areas of the State, magistrate posts have been created. They have also been established in

metropolitan areas to handle routine matters and ease the workload of the District Court. In criminal matters, magistrates may give judgment of conviction upon a plea of guilty to any State misdemeanor, may try State misdemeanor cases if the defendant waives his right to a District judge, and may hear municipal ordinance violations and State traffic infractions without consent of the accused. In formal civil cases, magistrates may award damages up to \$1,000, (in small claims, up to \$2,000). Magistrates have emergency authority in children's matters.

1979 Caseload - District Court

The District Court statistics are maintained and recorded in two components - higher volume courts and low volume courts. There are approximately 20 higher volume courts which are defined as those with one or more full-time judicial officers. There are approximately 40 part-time officers or magistrates in locations that are identified as low volume courts. The following discussion will deal primarily with the higher volume courts.

The District Court caseload leveled off in 1979. Non-traffic filings statewide were only 1% higher than in 1978, while traffic filings rose by a modest 7%.

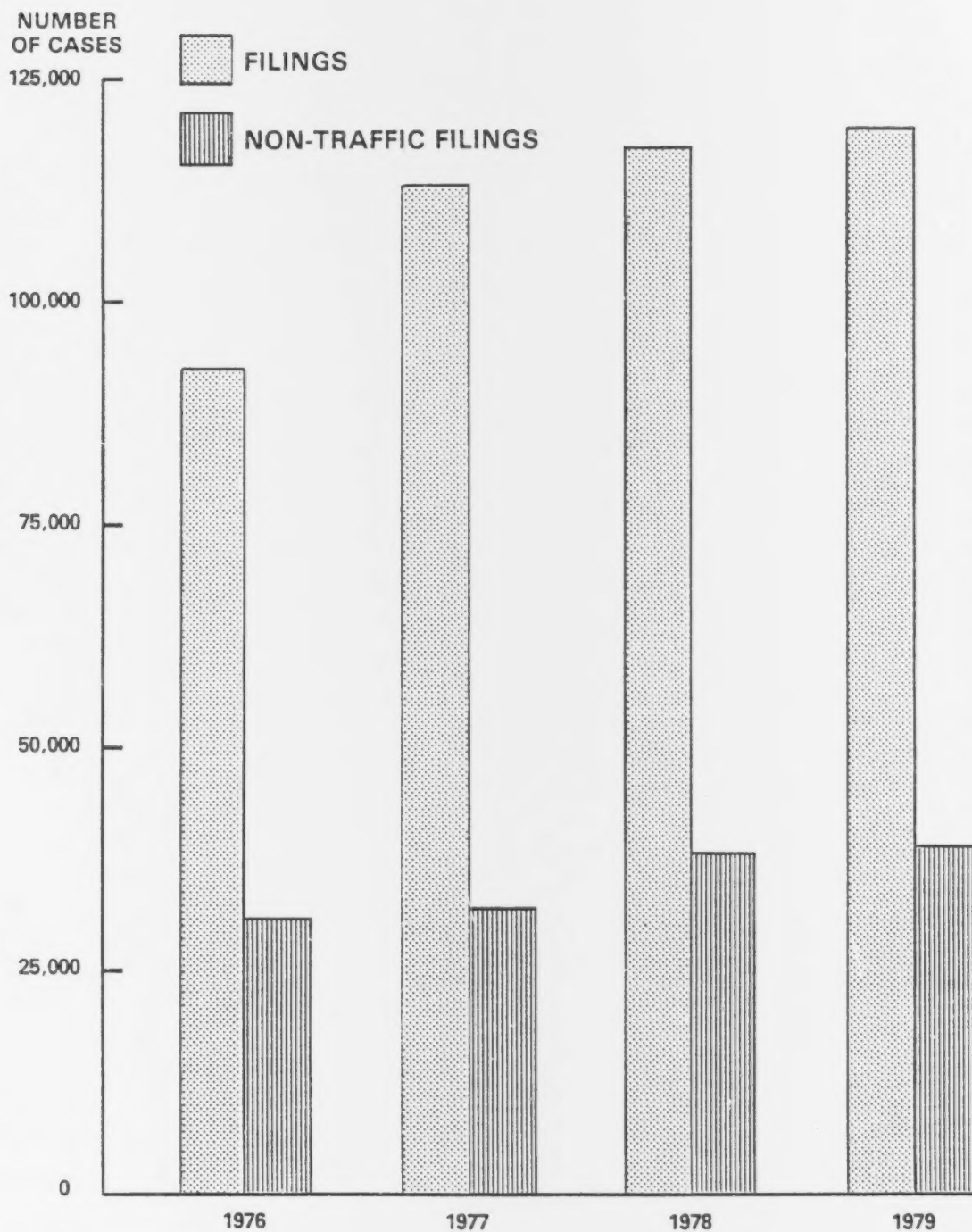
Non-traffic dispositions statewide also increased by 1% over 1978, while traffic dispositions decreased 10%.

Both statewide and in Anchorage, traffic and non-traffic dispositions continued to fall short of filings. Total pending cases statewide increased by 35% over 1979, and backlog months (computed by dividing total pending cases by average dispositions per month) increased from 1.9 to 2.7 months. Table IV provides summary caseload statistics for the District courts in 1979:

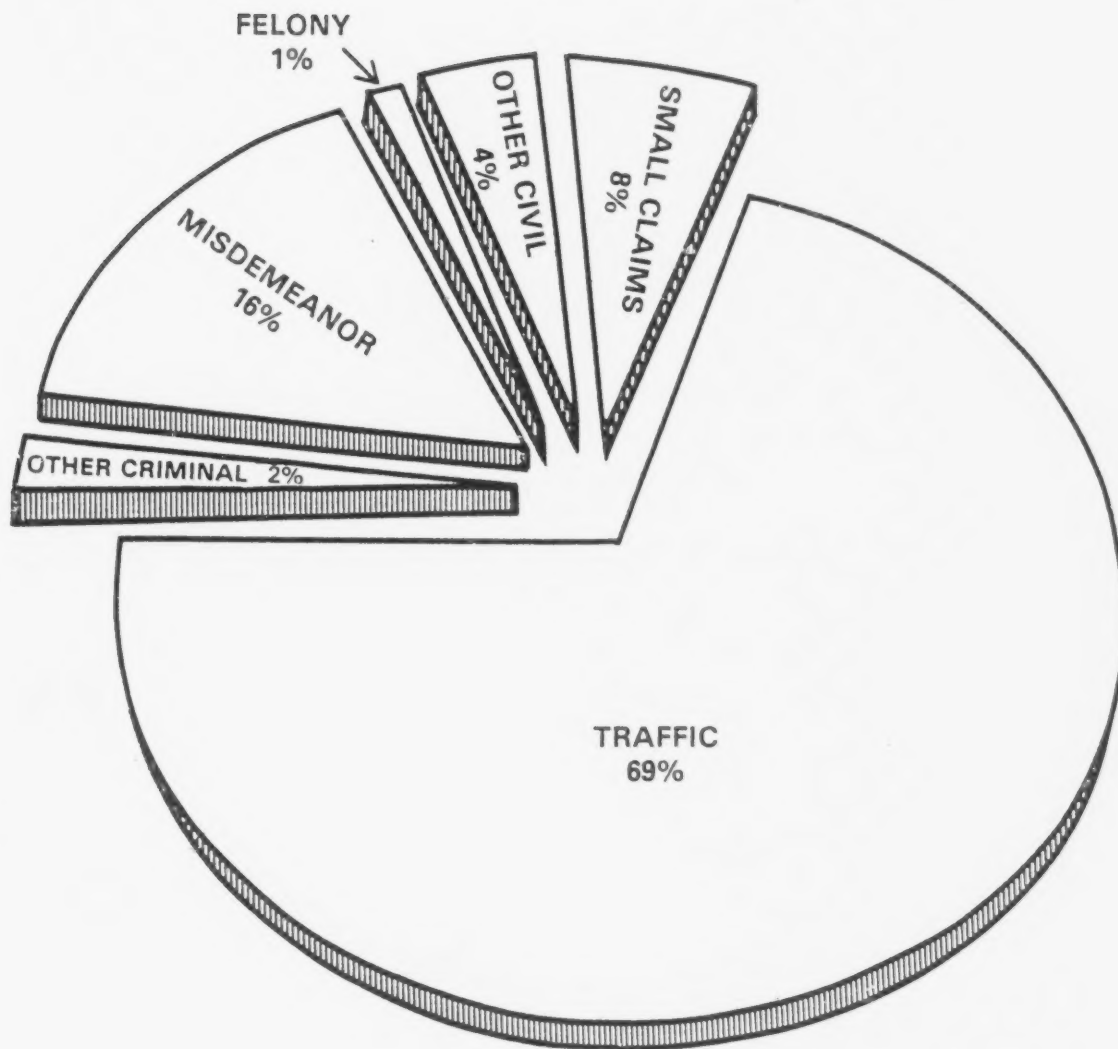
TABLE IV
DISTRICT COURTS
CASELOAD SUMMARY
1979

Court	Filings	Dispositions	Ratio of Dispositions to Filings	Pending Cases	Backlog Months
Anchorage	63,603	48,508	76%	13,480	3.3
Barrow	406	340	84%	151	5.4
Bethel	1,691	1,629	96%	447	3.3
Delta Jct.	80	67	84%	32	5.3
Fairbanks	16,935	13,670	81%	3,122	2.7
Glennallen	1,117	1,141	102%	111	1.2
Haines	354	343	97%	51	2.1
Homer	2,436	2,426	99%	504	1.8
Juneau	12,318	14,155	115%	833	.7
Kenai	5,738	5,502	96%	1,001	2.2
Ketchikan	3,601	3,524	98%	498	1.7
Kodiak	2,599	2,651	102%	672	3.0
Kotzebue	683	560	82%	269	5.7
Nome	762	862	113%	343	4.8
Palmer	3,395	3,245	96%	651	2.4
Petersburg	351	317	90%	69	2.7
Seward	1,540	1,643	107%	120	.9
Sitka	1,484	1,434	97%	422	3.5
Tok	316	306	97%	37	1.5
Valdez	1,220	1,279	105%	353	3.3
Wrangell	826	797	96%	113	1.7
TOTAL	121,455	104,399	86%	23,280	2.7

DISTRICT COURTS FILINGS & NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS 1976 - 1979



DISTRICT COURTS COMPOSITION OF FILINGS 1979



As shown in Tables V and VI, non-traffic filings statewide have increased by 22% since 1975, while non-traffic dispositions have increased by 27%.

TABLE V
DISTRICT COURTS
NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS
1975 - 1979

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Anchorage	12,726	13,435	16,224	18,577	17,383
Barrow	209	187	253	339	396
Bethel	599	588	1,466	1,369	1,513
Delta Jct.	254	178	95	82	59
Fairbanks	5,114	5,050	4,714	4,386	4,592
Glennallen	399	376	560	469	366
Haines	167	219	179	156	175
Homer	298	346	451	766	857
Juneau	1,931	1,913	1,698	1,881	2,350
Kenai	996	1,226	1,408	1,648	1,875
Ketchikan	1,337	1,250	1,465	1,374	1,432
Kodiak	960	1,338	1,692	1,528	1,474
Kotzebue	123	264	324	424	683
Nome	533	539	386	401	599
Palmer	497	939	1,024	1,102	1,222
Petersburg	117	178	171	196	299
Seward	407	432	477	375	195
Sitka	621	658	1,115	680	783
Tok	378	176	245	171	146
Valdez	482	871	991	494	473
Wrangell	199	266	320	368	340
TOTAL	28,347	30,429	35,283	36,776	37,212

TABLE VI
DISTRICT COURTS
NON-TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS
1975 - 1979

COURT	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Anchorage	10,109	11,508	13,556	16,374	16,104
Barrow	230	183	200	319	330
Bethel	491	613	1,352	1,350	1,439
Delta Jct.	195	178	95	85	46
Fairbanks	4,664	4,735	4,337	4,201	4,038
Glennallen	356	325	527	511	338
Haines	149	226	184	144	152
Homer	233	305	330	662	749
Juneau	1,560	1,618	1,618	1,747	2,091
Kenai	898	1,044	1,241	1,508	1,652
Ketchikan	1,201	1,228	1,257	1,310	1,362
Kodiak	1,003	1,095	1,550	1,575	1,435
Kotzebue	65	198	266	343	560
Nome	338	470	259	455	690
Palmer	345	864	856	1,053	1,012
Petersburg	45	134	183	167	253
Seward	290	390	421	377	208
Sitka	547	614	847	657	722
Tok	318	193	218	171	122
Valdez	318	712	930	517	454
Wrangell	162	243	321	349	293
TOTAL	23,517	26,876	30,548	33,875	34,050

In addition to the higher volume courts, statistics are also maintained on the low volume magistrate courts. Tables VII and VIII provide a summary of 1979 filings and dispositions by judicial district and type of case.

TABLE VII
LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS
1979 FILINGS

JUDICIAL DISTRICT (INCL. SERVICE AREAS)	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
First	4	256	44	71	375
Second	2	128	0	0	130
Third	101	828	666	172	1,767
Fourth	43	372	363	158	936
TOTAL	150	1,584	1,073	401	3,208
% OF TOTAL	5%	49%	33%	13%	100%

TABLE VIII
LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS
1979 DISPOSITIONS

JUDICIAL DISTRICT (INCL. SERVICE AREAS)	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
First	1	233	44	57	335
Second	3	120	0	0	123
Third	72	717	668	123	1,580
Fourth	27	193	383	92	795
TOTAL	103	1,363	1,095	272	2,833
% OF TOTAL	4%	46%	39%	9%	100%

A complete and detailed listing of statistics concerning the District Courts is available in the statistical supplement at the back of this Annual Report. Any further questions concerning the caseloads of the District Courts should be addressed to the Administrative Office of the Alaska Court System.

PROBLEMS AND IMPROVEMENTS DURING 1979

Anchorage Superior Court Calendaring

The backlog in pending civil cases in Anchorage continued to grow and, as a result, the time from filing a civil case to the first scheduled trial date also increased. One important factor contributing to the problem was an apparent increase in the length of trials and hearings, both criminal and civil. In addition, complaints from attorneys concerning the court's performance in reaching cases on scheduled trial dates seemed to grow in frequency and volume. A committee of judges and justices was formed to address these problems.

The most significant decision reached by the committee was to implement a revised case assignment system, which will provide for early assignment of each case to an individual judge for all future proceedings, including trial. The existing assignment system provides for trials to be assigned to the first available judge on or near the scheduled trial date, whether or not that judge has any familiarity with the case. The existing system was implemented several years ago in an attempt to provide greater efficiency in overall trial scheduling practice. However, it is possible that the existing system has contributed to the increasing length of trials, due to a lower level of judicial familiarity with cases tried before them. The existing system may also have diluted elements of judicial accountability and responsibility for the efficient disposition of pending cases.

Fairbanks Calendaring

The central calendaring system in Fairbanks was automated on an IBM OS-6 office machine. All scheduled Superior and District court cases are entered to the OS-6 which then produces calendaring notices, calendars, and statistics.

Fairbanks Traffic

The renovation and establishment of a separate Traffic Department previously housed jointly in the centralized clerk's office, has had a functional and beneficial effect in addressing public and staff needs. This department is now much more accessible to the general public and has alleviated the prior concentration of staff in one office. Staff morale has greatly improved and unnecessary inconvenience to the general public has been addressed at the same time. In addition, the new court facility on the first floor is being used on a daily basis as initially intended when it was remodeled as a courtroom.

Nome Library

The library was refurbished with new books and bookcases.

First Judicial District Magistrates

For the first time, there are no magistrates in the First Judicial District conducting court in their private homes. The magistrates at Haines and Petersburg are renting court facilities from private parties. All other magistrate facilities are in state office buildings.

Juneau Microfilming

The project to microfilm all closed Juneau case files continued with an expected completion date of June 1980.

Media Coverage of Court Proceedings

Commencing November 1, 1979, media cameras and recording devices were permitted in courtrooms throughout Alaska during regular judicial proceedings. The Alaska Supreme Court issued an order allowing for broad media coverage of most judicial proceedings statewide on a permanent basis. The Court's order followed the completion of a one-year "cameras in the courtroom" experiment in the Anchorage courts. The one-year Anchorage experiment covered the period of September 18, 1978 through September 14, 1979.

Under the new order, the restrictions placed on media coverage during the Anchorage "cameras in the courtroom" experiment will continue to be in effect for media coverage statewide. The

restrictions are designed to minimize the obtrusiveness of camera and recording equipment and to prevent interference with the dignity and purpose of judicial proceedings. Before proceedings can be filmed, photographed or recorded, permission must be expressly granted by the judge and by counsel for both parties to the proceedings. However, for media coverage of Supreme Court proceedings, only the permission of the Supreme Court is required. In trial court proceedings, no witness, juror or party who expresses to the judge any prior objection shall be photographed or recorded.

The plan for media coverage of judicial proceedings adopted by the Supreme Court also restricts the quantity of audio visual equipment which can be allowed in a courtroom. Equipment is limited to not more than two portable television cameras, not more than two still photographers operating not more than two still cameras each and not more than two audio systems for radio broadcast systems. Electronic flash devices and artificial lighting devices are specifically prohibited. Restrictions on placements of television cameras and the movement of equipment during proceedings are also contained in the plan.

The plan for media coverage requires media representatives to engage in "pooling" arrangements if the limitations on the number of pieces of equipment would exclude some media representatives. The order also provides: "In the absence of media agreement on disputed equipment or personnel issues, the court shall exclude all contesting media from a proceeding."

During the one-year Anchorage experiment, both trial court and Supreme Court proceedings were filmed and broadcasted.

The Anchorage experiment worked without difficulty, and the Court System was pleased by the cooperation shown by the media during the term of the Anchorage experiment. It was primarily this positive interaction that led the Supreme Court to expand the temporary rule into a permanent statewide rule.

JUDICIAL TRAINING

All judges and magistrates in the Alaska trial courts receive formal training, conducted either within the State or at training sessions sponsored by agencies outside of Alaska. Most outside training is conducted by the National Judicial College in Reno. During 1979, the following judges attended training sessions at the National College: James Blair, Hugh Connelly, Ralph Moody, Mark Rowland, Williams Sanders, Thomas Schulz, James Singleton, Milton Souter, Robin Taylor.

Judge Joseph Brewer also attended an American Judges Association conference in lieu of training at the National Judicial College.

In addition, the following magistrate training conferences were conducted in 1979:

<u>Place</u>	<u>Magistrates Attending</u>
Bethel	Bethel Service Area Magistrates
Nome	Second District Magistrates
Anchorage	Large Court Magistrates
Bethel	Bethel Service Area Magistrates (make-up conference)
Anchorage	New Magistrates
Anchorage	All Magistrates
Anchorage	Acting Magistrates

The following are magistrates who attended courses at the National Judicial College:

Sheldon Sprecker, George Peck, Brian Johnson, and Brigitte McBride

The 1979 Alaska Judicial Conference was held in Sitka on June 10th to 13th. The major focus of the Sitka program was the subject of cultural and sociological awareness training. Nationally renowned experts joined resource persons from Alaskan communities to discuss minority issues with members of the judiciary. The program was funded jointly by the Alaska Court System and an LEAA Technical Assistance grant.

Judicial training sessions about Alaska's new criminal code were conducted in Anchorage on December 20-21, 1979. Alaska's new criminal code became effective January 1, 1980.

Committing Magistrates

In Anchorage, Committing Magistrates were hired to review bail in the Sixth Avenue Jail on a 24 hour basis. This resulted in fewer bonds being posted with the court and fewer defendants being held in custody pending arraignments.

Contents of the Case File

In August the Supreme Court issued order number 372 limiting the contents of the case file. Eliminated from the case file were notices of taking depositions, interrogatories and requests for admissions and answers thereto, requests for productions and responses thereto, subpoenas, offers of judgment, proof of service, and copies of correspondence between counsel. This order has significantly reduced workload involved in paper processing and microfilming.

ADMINISTRATION

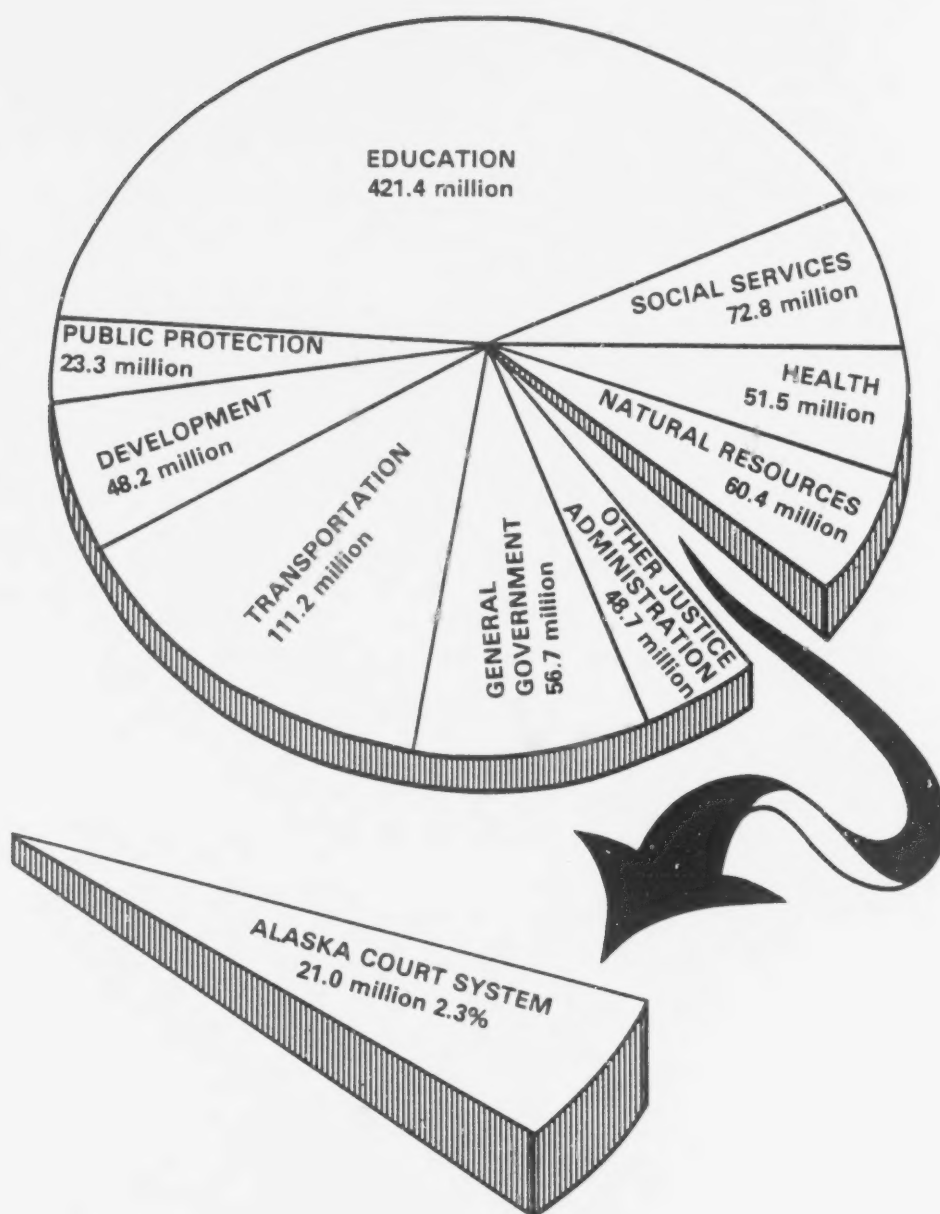
FISCAL AFFAIRS

The State Legislature annually appropriates from the State general fund all funds for operating the Alaska Court System. A statewide budget for all trial courts, the Supreme Court, and court administration is prepared centrally by the Administrative Office. Revenues generated by the courts are deposited in the State general fund, except those originating out of municipal ordinance violations, which are returned to the respective municipalities.

The judicial budget has grown steadily for the past several years at a six to eight percent increase per year. These increases have been primarily a result of inflation, with a minimal amount of increase reflected for additional resources. Statewide, the caseloads have generally increased at a steady but moderate pace and the system has been able to absorb most of the workload increases.

This annual report covers the period January 1 to December 31, 1979. Since the State of Alaska is on a July 1 to June 30 fiscal year, this report covers half of fiscal year 1979 and half of fiscal year 1980. In the remainder of this section, most budgetary references will be to fiscal year 1980.

STATE OF ALASKA FISCAL YEAR 1980 OPERATING BUDGET GENERAL FUND



Total General Fund Budget = 915.2 million

Currently, the Alaska Court System operating budget accounts for approximately 2.3% of the total State general fund budget. The actual expenditures incurred by the Court System during fiscal year 1978 were \$18,692,500; fiscal year 1979, \$20,750,900; and the appropriation for fiscal year 1980 amounts to \$21,017,100.

The budget process for the Alaska Court system begins with the submission of budget requests by the various trial courts to the Administrative Office. These requests are reviewed with each district and are modified to fit into an overall State budget plan. Following legislative review and appropriation, the budget is then allocated to the various judicial districts, the Supreme Court, and the Administrative Office. The appropriation covers all costs of the judicial branch in the State of Alaska, including judges' salaries, facility rent, clerks' offices, and administrative support.

Statewide Budget for Alaska
Court System - FY 80

Budget Element	FY 80 Budget (thousands)	Positions		
		Judges/ Justices	Magistrates	Support Personnel
Supreme Court	\$1,608	5		29
Trial Courts:				
1st District	2,625	7	11	32
2nd District	639	2	14	6
3rd District	9,129	19	13	171
4th District	3,556	8	8	59
Bethel Ser- vice Area	623	1	7	5
Barrow Ser- vice Area	222		1	1
Administration	2,758			49
Total	\$21,160	42	54	352

The major expense in the courts is personnel costs which, at the 1980 level of \$12,549,100, represents approximately 60% of the total operating budget. The other major expense item for the Court System is \$3,140,600 for rent, maintenance, and insurance on court facilities in 60 locations across the State. Jury fees are budgeted at \$761,400 and attorney fees at \$756,300 (attorneys are contracted with to serve as guardians ad litem in children's cases and to represent indigent defendants in cases where conflict of interest exists within the Public Defender Agency). Due to the remote nature of many court locations and the large distances separating various courts, approximately \$543,000 is budgeted for travel expenses, including juror travel and per diem. Other operational expenses of the court, including commodities, phone, postage, and equipment rental, make up approximately \$3,400,000 of the annual expense of the Court.

The Court System annually collects two to three million dollars in revenues for deposit in the State general fund. In fiscal year 1979, the revenue generated from fines and forfeitures amounted to \$1,754,000; civil case filing fees (\$50 Superior Court, \$25 District Court, \$5 Small Claims) - \$585,000; clerical fees (notary, transcript, copies) - \$170,000; other miscellaneous receipts - \$134,000.

CAPITAL PROJECTS

The Alaska Court System maintains court facilities in 60 locations across the state. These facilities range in size and suitability from multimillion dollar court complexes in metropolitan areas to facilities in many rural locations consisting of a magistrate's living room or an office in a small, shared modular unit. Each year the Court System attempts to upgrade its judicial space by building or leasing new or improved court facilities and by remodeling existing structures. During 1979, there were several facility improvement projects completed by the Court System. Descriptions of these projects are given below.

1. Kotzebue

An addition to the Kotzebue court and office building was completed in early January 1980. This 1,050 square foot addition provides the following:

- a. A jury deliberation room which can also be used for hearings when the courtroom is occupied.
- b. A judge's chamber adjoining the new clerk's area.
- c. A magistrates office adjoining the new clerk's area.
- d. A clerk's area with adequate space for a judge's secretary, two clerks and file storage.
- e. A small law library.
- f. Adequate storage for records and supplies.

Supplemental funding has been requested to complete the remodeling of the existing courtroom to make it large

enough for 12-person jury trials and seating for 20 spectators. Also, an attorneys conference/witness room will be constructed that could be used for short-term prisoner holding. The remodeled courtroom will be made compatible with the new addition thus providing for full-scale superior court proceedings.

2. Anchorage:

- a. Basement Office Remodeling: Seven jury sequestering rooms were remodeled to provide approximately 1,200 square feet of office space in the basement of the new Anchorage court building. These offices are presently being used by the Superior Court law clerks and the Records/Microfilming section.
- b. Temporary Superior Courtrooms: Two temporary Superior Court courtrooms have been constructed in the new Anchorage court building to provide space for visiting judges in order to help eliminate the backlog of civil cases. These courtrooms were constructed from spare wood materials and carpet remnants with a minimum expense for materials and labor.
- c. Clerks' Office Reorganization: The entire Civil Section, Records/Microfilming Section, Criminal Section, and Appeals Section were reorganized to provide more suitable and more efficient spatial relationships in the Clerk's Office. This major reorganization project helped relieve badly congested areas and provided more space for file storage.
- d. Centralization of Files: Case files and administrative files have been centralized from a number of different areas. This major relocation project has made records management more convenient and efficient with a better working environment created for employees.

3. Tok:

The Court System completed negotiations for the long-term lease of a 2,400 square foot facility to be built to Court System specifications and completed in October 1980. This facility will provide for all superior court functions and includes:

- a. 12-person jury trial courtroom.
- b. Clerk's office with public counter.
- c. Judge's chamber.
- d. Magistrate's office.
- e. Jury deliberation/conference room.
- f. Adequate storage space.

The space currently occupied is less than 600 square feet and is inadequate to meet the needs of the Court System and the public.

4. Nenana:

The Court System has added 432 square feet of contiguous space in the Nenana court facility. The total leased space is now approximately 1,200 square feet which provides for a minimal District Court facility:

- a. District courtroom/hearing room.
- b. Magistrate's office.
- c. Clerk's area with public counter.
- d. Jury deliberation area.

5. Craig:

In March the Court System moved its operations from a dilapidated trailer shared by the State Troopers into the new Craig Municipal Building. The Court System now leases 144 square feet of office space adjoining the city Council Chambers, which is used for court proceedings on an as-needed basis.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

To institute an affirmative action program, whereby the ethnic make-up of Alaska Court System employees parallels that of the general population, numerical goals were first established for December of 1976. While turnover was sufficient to have met those goals by December 1976, they were not met until December of 1979. The total composition of the Alaska Court System workforce almost parallels that of the general population. There are, however, several significant problems with this statistic:

1. Population figures are based on those obtained in the 1970 census and therefore there may be significant changes when the 1980 census figures are released.
2. While total numerical goals have been met, goals for placing minority employees at all salary levels have not been met. Minority employees remain largely at the lower salary levels.
3. While total numerical goals have been met on a state-wide basis, minority employees are not evenly distributed geographically. While the Anchorage Trial Courts and the Anchorage based Administrative Office have slightly exceeded their numerical goals, all other components of the Court System remain below their goals.
4. Alaska Natives continue to be under-represented.

The Court System had 26 Alaska Native employees in classified positions at the end of 1979, compared with 22 the year

before. During 1979, 11 Alaska Natives were hired and 1 was promoted. In 1978, 16 Alaska Natives were hired and 3 were promoted.

The Court System filled 153 permanent classified positions during 1979. Of the employees hired, 123 (80%) were Caucasian, 11 (7%) were Alaska Native, 14 (9%) were Black, and 5 (3%) were other minorities.

Of the 153 vacancies that occurred, 117 were filled with new hires and 36 were promotions. Of the 36 promoted employees, 32 were Caucasian, 1 was Alaska Native and 3 were Black. In 1979, 11% of promotions went to minority employees compared with 18% the year before.

The percentage of second level supervisory positions (salary range 15-20) held by women increased from 61% in December, 1978, to 63% in December, 1979. Court System goals have also been met for hire of women in law clerk positions. However, the percentage of professional and management positions (salary range 21-26) held by women declined from 25% in December, 1978, to 23% in December, 1979.

The following table depicts the status of judicial officers at the end of 1979:

	<u>Judges and Justices</u>	<u>Magistrate Positions</u>	<u>Percentage of Statewide Population</u>
Caucasian	95%	60%	79%
Black	-	-	2%
Alaska Native	2%	38%	18%
Other Minority	-	2%	1%
Women	5%	46%	46%

Since judicial officers are not appointed under the classified merit system, they are not covered under the Court System's affirmative action plan. It is clear, however, that a vast distance has yet to be travelled before the composition of judges and justices reflects the make-up of the general population.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE COURTS

Two bills were submitted to the legislature during the 1979 session.

Jury: This legislation would eliminate all professional exemptions from jury duty, lower the age of eligibility from 19 to 18, and better reflect the increased automation of jury selection.

Appeals Court: An intermediate appeals court would be established to alleviate the growing caseload demands of the Supreme Court. All criminal appeals from the Superior Court would be heard by the Appeals Court. All civil appeals from the Superior Court would be heard by the Supreme Court. In addition, the

Supreme Court could hear criminal appeals filed with the Appeals Court if it wished to do so.

LAW LIBRARY

Reorganization of professional responsibilities into administration, reference/public services, and cataloging/technical services allowed a staffing pattern recognized as most efficient in library systems. Establishment of a centralized reference area in the Anchorage Law Library accomplished one of the recommendations of the 1977 National Center for State Courts study of the library, and is projected to continue to offer improved services to library users. It is expected that installation of a book security system will reduce materials losses due to theft, while allowing selected portions of the collection to circulate under controlled conditions.

To automate cataloging functions, as well as to improve access to legal materials and speed interlibrary loan procedures, the Anchorage Law Library joined the Washington Library Network (WLN). Access to the WLN data base is expected to result in improved services to Court libraries statewide.

During 1979, the Anchorage Law Library took over administration of three libraries previously under the jurisdiction of the Magistrate Coordinator's office. These libraries are located in Barrow, Kotzebue, and Dillingham. The total number of law li-

braries is sixteen, excluding three Supreme Court collections. Locations of libraries not mentioned above are: Bethel, Fairbanks, Homer, Juneau, Kenai, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Nome, Palmer, Sitka, Valdez, and Wrangell.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROJECTS

Alaska Court System Newsletter

Beginning in May 1978, the Court System's Magistrate Newsletter provided news and information to magistrates located throughout Alaska. In September 1979, the Magistrate Newsletter was expanded and retitled the Alaska Court System Newsletter. The new newsletter provides news and information to all interested court personnel, judges and magistrates at all levels of courts.

Jury Management

An annual evaluation of jury management was established. Questionnaires are sent once a year to a random selection of jurors who have served within a recent period of time. These questionnaires elicit responses which inform the Alaska Court System of juror attitudes, demography and problems.

Automation

The following automated systems were implemented during 1979:

Motions: An inventory of all pending motions before Anchorage judges.

Fines Due: Fine receipts, payments and accounting for the Traffic Section of the Anchorage Trial Courts.

Wills and Estates: Statewide register of all wills and estates filed with the Alaska Court System.

Technical Assistance:

Two technical assistance visits were conducted by the National Center for State Courts. The first visit was to suggest improvements in the Anchorage and Fairbanks trial court clerical procedures. The second was to evaluate the automated Judicial Information System which generates statewide statistics..

Electronic Court Reporting:

A report entitled "Electronic Court Reporting in Alaska" was published and distributed nationally. It describes the history, current posture, and anticipated future of electronic court reporting in this state.

SPECIAL REPORT
ELECTRONIC COURT REPORTING IN ALASKA

I. Historical Perspective

The earliest use of electronic recording of courtroom proceedings in Alaska took place in the territorial courts in the 1940's as backup for the court reporter. Instead of using the recording tapes found today, the recorders then used metal recording wire about the size of fishing line. When the wire broke it was spliced by tying the two ends together into a square knot. A single microphone was used rather than the seven used today. Despite their "pioneer" nature, playback today of taped proceedings recorded by them is surprisingly discernable.

The Alaska Court System was established at the time of statehood in 1960 and electronic recording was authorized in the Administrative Rules as the official record of all courtroom proceedings. The impetus for electronic recording of courtroom proceedings appears to have been both a shortage of court reporters and a feeling that the new court system should be started on a "modern" theme. The timing was ideal for this change. As an administrative director of the Alaska Court System later remarked:

"Aside from the occasional rumblings by individual lawyers and one "anti" resolution from a local bar association, it can be said that the transition from

manual court reporting in territorial courts to electronic recording in the new state courts became a fact before any effective resistance could develop. Too many things were happening coincident to the take-over of governmental operations by the 'brand new state'.^{1/}

Thus was born the first statewide system of electronic court reporting. In discussing what has happened since, it is useful to differentiate between the two parts of any court reporting system: (1) making the courtroom record, and (2) transcribing that record to another media, (this transcribing is done either to another duplicate tape, to a cassette copy of the record, or to paper). The history of equipment maintenance will also be briefly discussed.

Recording of the Proceedings

The initial equipment selected was the Soundscriber, a recorder with a two inch tape which allowed 16 hours of uninterrupted recording and playback. It was single channel, as multi-channel units were not available in small packages at that time. The Soundscriber cost \$1,300 a unit and required a mixer (\$550) and five microphones (at \$50 each) to operate in most locations. Forty units were initially purchased.

^{1/}Robert H. Reynolds, "Alaska's Ten Years of Electronic Reporting" (#56 American Bar Association Journal 1080 (1970)).

Court personnel were trained as the equipment was being installed. In late 1960 this first statewide electronic court reporting system was operational. It is important to note that the equipment in this system did not necessarily remain stationary in a specified number of permanent courtrooms. The equipment was carried all over the state to make records in the most remote of locations. It is almost incredible that the first statewide electronic court reporting system was initiated in a state spanning 566,000 square miles, with the most primitive transportation system in the country, and with a population so dispersed that, even today, there are only fifteen communities with populations exceeding 2,500. Yet it may well have been just such factors that made court reporters a scarce resource, particularly in "bush" or rural areas.

Prior to implementation of electronic court reporting, it was the responsibility of the court reporter both to make stenographic notes of proceedings and to type an official transcript. Upon the implementation of electronic reporting in 1960, proceedings were machine recorded; court reporters were no longer responsible for preparation of the official record. The electronic recording was the official record.

While the machines performed the recording duties of the court reporter, there had to be someone in the courtroom to operate the equipment and to perform traditional courtroom functions such as swearing in witnesses. In-court clerks had been used in addition to court reporters in territorial courts. These clerks were

continued, but operation of the equipment was added to their duties. In addition to equipment operation and traditional courtroom duties, these clerks became responsible for keeping log-notes, a summary of courtroom events which are used to determine where on a recorded tape a particular courtroom event can be found.

The Soundscriber was not a high-fidelity recorder and, because it recorded on only one track, separation of participants' voices was very difficult during playback. It produced an acceptable quality record, but that quality was far below that of today's records. The machine soon picked up the nickname "sound scratcher". The company marketing the Soundscriber worked on such improvements as in-court monitoring of the record and multi-channel recording, but even with these modifications, rapid advances in recording technology led to the decision to change.

In 1970, 30 Dictaphone 061 units were purchased to be used in the Anchorage trial courts. These units had six-channel reel-to-reel recording and a playing time of three hours. They had many desirable features including protection against recording over an existing record, in-court tape monitoring, multi-channel recording, and channel (voice) separation during playback. But, due to severe maintenance problems, these units were used for only three years. In addition to maintenance problems, an electromagnetic interference (EMI) problem caused poor quality on many of the

records. Finally, even when the Dictaphone 061 was working properly, it produced a record of only marginally better quality than that of the Soundscriber. And the price of the Dictaphone (\$3500) was much greater than that of the Soundscriber.

In 1973 several other recording units were evaluated. The four-channel Akai unit was selected. A hundred units were delivered in September 1973 and, by December of that year, installation of the equipment and training of the in-court clerks had been completed. The four-channel Akai has proven to be a high fidelity, low maintenance machine, and is still the mainstay of our recording system.

In 1974 sound reenforcement was added to most of the state's courtrooms. Sound reenforcement is the unobtrusive placement of microphones and speakers in a courtroom so that testimony can be better heard by the participants. At the same time wireless microphones were tested but were found wanting since, at that time, the technology was not ready. During the past six years, increases in state revenues from the oil pipeline allowed the State to rebuild or modify every major courtroom location with the exception of Fairbanks. This created the opportunity to work with architects and contractors to design these courtrooms to incorporate optimal electronic recording environments.

Transcribing: Since the electronic recording is the official courtroom records, typed transcription of this record is only

required when a case is appealed or in relatively infrequent special circumstances. Transcription to paper is not required if a cassette copy of the record is requested. Therefore, in about 95 percent of all cases, electronic versions of the record prove to be sufficient - there are no requests for typed copies. But in the remainder of cases, the electronic record has to be converted (transcribed) to a typed paper copy. Until the last two years, this transcription process involved the following steps:

1. An attorney or other party requests a transcript, citing where on the tape the proceeding he or she is looking for can be found. This location can be found by looking at log-notes placed in the case file.
2. A transcriber finds the applicable tape, locates the portion to be copied, listens to that portion of the tape, and types everything he or she hears.
3. The transcriber edits the transcript for typing errors.
4. Another transcription clerk listens to the tape, compares it word for word with what has been typed, and pencils in corrections on the transcript (proofing).
5. The transcript is retyped to correct all errors.
6. The completed transcript is xeroxed in the requested number of copies.

The history of the transcription process in Alaska provides a valuable lesson for other jurisdictions contemplating implementation of electronic court reporting. The responsibility for transcribing the record was initially given to the clerks of the trial courts. And in most locations, court clerks perform that function today. But the larger volume of transcript requests in Anchorage and Fairbanks led to the establishment of specialized transcription sections - the clerks in these sections do nothing

but prepare paper transcripts. These sections reported to a statewide transcript supervisor who worked for the Administrative Director of the Alaska Court System.

Proofing was extensive. As a result, the rerun rate (the percentage of pages that had to be corrected) ran as high as 40 percent. But, as will be discussed later, most of these corrections were for typographic errors that were not critical to the meaning of the record. The high rerun rate led to the replacement of normal office typewriters with expensive magnetic card (magcard) typewriters which facilitated error correction. At about this time the transcription sections were removed from the Administrative Office and placed under direction of the Anchorage and Fairbanks trial courts. No documentation remains as to why the transfer was made.

High speed duplicators were acquired so that reels of tape containing the courtroom record could be quickly duplicated to cassette or other reel copies. The use of cassette rather than paper copies began to increase, primarily through the incentive of lower cost.^{2/} But despite this factor, the backlog of pages to be transcribed and the time it took to transcribe them drama-

^{2/}Since public agencies receive their transcripts without any charge, the incentive for use of cassettes disappears. However, the speed for receiving cassette rather than typed transcript often operates as an additional incentive.

tically increased. A series of studies of the Anchorage section beginning in 1976 revealed the following facts:

1. Daily page production was below standards that had been established for purposes of job classification of transcribers.
2. An inordinate amount of time was spent on proofing the typed transcript even though about 90 percent of the pages corrected had no more than one or two non-critical errors.
3. The cost to the State of Alaska of having state employees prepare transcripts was almost double that which would have been spent to pay commercial firms to prepare the same transcripts.^{3/}

The first corrective step was to significantly reduce proofing, thus releasing more time to production. Since this dramatically reduced the number of pages to be corrected, the magcard typewriters were replaced with ordinary and less expensive typewriters. In addition, since the transcribers could no longer rely on someone else to catch their errors, they became more careful on the first typing.

^{3/}While there had been no commercial transcription services available when the Alaska Court System implemented electronic court reporting, by the time of this study there were quite a few firms providing such services.

Despite the reduction in proofing, daily page production, while improved, continued to be less than needed to bring costs in line with the commercial sector. Page production incentive plans were tried with little success.

The possibility of the state abandoning all transcribing and relying on commercial sources was seriously considered. The first step in this direction was to limit transcription services to state agency requests. All private transcript requests (principally civil cases) were routed to commercial transcription firms. In the process of preparing for the possible transfer of state requested transcripts to the commercial sector, some transcript clerks were moved to other parts of the trial courts when openings occurred. Several other transcript clerks took jobs in commercial firms, or sought other vocations.

Then a surprising transformation took place. Under the threat of extinction and having already been halved in size, the transcription section began to produce the same amount of pages per day as had been produced a year before. One reason for this seems to have been that the clerks who were left were generally the fastest and most experienced. The "in-training" transcription clerks had left or moved to another part of the court system. The faster clerks that remained would naturally exert a peer pressure towards a higher level of production than before. The Alaska Court System's cost per page for transcription significantly decreased.

There are two lessons to be learned from our experience in transcription of the record.

1. Whether one uses commercial or in-house resources is a cost-benefit decision. The costs and the benefits need to be constantly monitored as they can change significantly.
2. A good transcription system need not use high priced typewriters or word processing equipment. Quality costs. Near perfect quality may be two to three times more expensive than adequate quality.

Maintenance: Since Alaska was (and still is) the country's least industrialized state, commercial equipment repair services were scarce. During the early years of its experience, the Alaska Court System relied on a combination of commercial maintenance and some in-house capabilities. Finally, in 1973, the choice was made to modify the newly purchased Akais to increase play time from 1.5 to 6 hours. This, coupled with still relatively scarce and somewhat unreliable commercial maintenance, led to the establishment of the Electronic Record Maintenance section, a totally in-house repair capability. Jurisdictions in more industrialized states operating non-modified equipment might find it unnecessary to establish such an in-house repair capability.

II. Electronic Reporting Today

The primary electronic recorder used is the Akai GX280D-SS model. There are also several Akai GX270D-SS, GX1730D-SS, and GX630D-SS models about. All recorders have been modified to slow the tape speed (thus allowing over six hours of recording per tape) and to remove the erase heads. A typical electronic recording configuration in the courtroom includes:

- one reel tape recorder
- seven microphones (one lavilier (lapel), one directional, and five omni directional)*
- one microphone mixer**
- three feedback controllers**
- one four-channel amplifier
- one two-channel amplifier**
- two ceiling mounted speakers*
- one headset for monitoring

*Also used for sound reenforcement.

**Used exclusively for sound reenforcement.

Most of the equipment is in the proximity of the in-court clerk who has all controls available. The microphones are located as follows:

- Judge - one directional
- Witness - one lavilier (lapel)
- Jury Box - one omni directional
- In-court clerk - one omni directional
- Podium - one omni directional
- Counsel table - two omni directional

The judge's microphone is mounted on a swivel stand. It uses a shock mount to minimize unwanted transmissions from the bench. The jury microphone is mounted on the jury box and the in-court

clerk's microphone is on a desk stand in his or her area. Counsel microphones are mounted in foam holders on each counsel's table. The podium microphone is on a long floor stand. The entire recording and sound reenforcement system is activated by pressing a series of switches.

The in-court clerk's responsibilities regarding the equipment consist of cleaning the recorder, performing a test to ensure proper operation, turning the recorder on when the judge enters the courtroom, preparing the log notes, and monitoring the record as it is being recorded. The in-court clerk can easily anticipate the end of the reel and can change tapes in about 15 seconds.

The log notes are a two part form. One is placed in the case file and the other serves as the daily journal of courtroom activity. After the tapes leave the courtroom, some of them are first used to produce cassette duplicates upon request for certain proceedings such as grand jury hearings. All tapes are stored in a tape library for future reference. No paper copies are produced except upon request. This is because the electronic recording is the official courtroom record.

The transcript sections in Anchorage and Fairbanks consist of a supervisor, several transcription clerks, a tape library, high speed duplication equipment, the recorders necessary for playback of the record, and other equipment such as typewriters. Services provided by the transcription sections include production of hard

copy (paper) transcripts, making reel and cassette tape copies of the record, setting up reel tapes for parties to audibly reference the record, and helping parties find where on a tape a particular portion of a proceeding is located.

III. The Cost of Electronic Court Reporting

The cost of electronic court reporting is less than its manual counterpart. In July 1979, the Administrative Office published a report entitled "Electronic Court Reporting in Alaska". Included in that report was an analysis of the cost of electronic court reporting in Anchorage, Alaska as compared to what it would have been had manual court reporting been in place. A table from that report is shown below.

Costs of Electronic Versus Manual
Court Reporting

	Electronic	Type Reporting	
		Without In-Court Clerks	Manual With In-Court Clerks
Preparation of Record	\$473,297	\$861,178	\$1,349,598
Transcription	217,503	180,000	180,000
Total	\$690,800	\$1,041,178	\$1,529,598

Note that there are two options shown for manual reporting. The first is the case where the court reporter performs all courtroom duties (e.g., swearing in witnesses, marking exhibits, recording, etc.) without an additional clerk being available. This situation is rare since almost always both reporters and in-court clerks are used in state and federal courtroom proceedings where the

record is manually prepared.^{4/} So the first and third columns of the above table present the most salient comparison even though electronic court reporting can be seen to be less expensive than manual court reporting when the manual system does not use an in-court clerk.

It is uncertain how much recently developed Computer Assisted Transcription (CAT) systems will decrease the transcription costs associated with manual court reporting. But a close look at the above table will show that, if such prepared pages were provided free to the state, manual court reporting would still be more expensive than electronic court reporting.

Other Considerations: There are three other considerations that, while not included in the above analysis, make the cost advantage of electronic court reporting even greater. The first is that of sound reenforcement. A great number of courtrooms in this country require microphones and speakers so all parties can be heard. (A mumbling witness must be heard by the members of the jury as well as the court reporter). Such sound reenforcement is not linked to whether or not electronic court reporting is used but, when there is electronic recording, the costs of sound reenforcement

^{4/} June 5, 1978 Memorandum from Michael Greenword of the National Center for State Courts to the Administrative Director of the Alaska Court System.

are reduced. This is because some of the equipment required for electronic recording is also required for sound reenforcement. The obvious example is microphones. Thus a portion of the costs of equipment attributed to electronic recording above could correctly have been prorated to sound reenforcement instead.

A second factor is that electronic storage of words is cheaper and takes less space than does storage of paper words. While microfilming will decrease paper space requirements, it will also add to the cost. The cost advantages of electronic recording in records retention will become greater as the recording media continues to increase the density of data stored.

The third factor is that the cost gap between electronic and manual court reporting will likely increase in time. For example, if inflation creates a ten percent increase per year in both the costs of electronic and manual court reporting, then the cost gap between them will also increase ten percent a year.

IV. Quality of the Record

A 1971 article in the American Bar Association Journal states:

"An examination of more than 1,000 pages of transcripts produced in Alaska shows that the quality is so poor that it would not be acceptable in most courts in the United States. The incidence of 'inaudible' or 'indiscernible' notations is so numerous as to make questionable the value of any such transcript. Live court reporters produce far superior transcripts at little more cost to litigants and at less cost to the taxpayers."^{5/}

Quite a different picture is painted by Robert H. Reynolds, a former administrative director of the Alaska Court System. Commenting on the "...numerous instances where local attorneys and others from outside Alaska [had] employed shorthand reporters to record proceedings concurrently with the Alaska Court System's equipment," Mr. Reynolds describes the results of such 'tests' as follows:

"Subsequent comparison of the respective products removed any doubts as to the high quality of the court system transcripts. On each such occasion where stenographic transcripts were available they were edited against the court's electronic tapes of the proceedings. The results were nothing short of unbelievable--

^{5/}Edgar Paul Boyko, "The Case Against Electronic Courtroom Reporting" (#57 American Bar Association Journal 1608 (1971)).

so much so that the author was not satisfied with the 'hearsay' reports, but had to satisfy himself with the personal replay of the tapes while reading the short-hand produced copy. Hundreds of pages of transcript prepared by various 'certified' and 'official' reporters, so edited, revealed frequent instances of what we now feel are characteristic errors of the manual method: (1) editing of grammar and sentence construction; (2) omissions of questions and answers by reporters who apparently take it upon themselves to judge what is relevant or irrelevant; (3) failing to correctly hear and transcribe certain words, which may sometimes be critical to the meaning of testimony; and (4) interpretive narration of testimony given too rapidly for verbatim transcription."6/

It is difficult to believe that both authors were speaking of the same system.

Quality of the record is a two-faceted issue. The first is that of recording an exact replica of what has occurred in the courtroom - a replica unmodified by judgment or expediency. It is largely to this aspect of quality that Mr. Reynolds speaks. Many parties to the justice system believe that it is better to have a word or phrase be "indiscernible" (not understood) on an electronic record than to have it replaced on a manual record with a word or phrase that changes the meaning or the flavor of testimony.

6/ Reynolds, Electronic Reporting

Another important point surfaces from Mr. Reynolds' statement. The editing of grammar, omission of questions, failure to hear certain words, and interpretive narrations found in court reporters' transcripts would never have been known to exist had not electronic recording equipment been in the courtroom. The record would have been what the court reporter said it was, rather than what it really was. If parties in a case disagreed with the reporter's version of the proceeding, there would have been no place to look to resolve the disagreement unless the proceeding had also been recorded. This may have been why electronic recording equipment was used as a backup for court reporters during territorial days. But if electronic recording is to be used as the "ultimate authority", why then a redundant and costly manual system?

The second facet of quality of the record deals with the rate that indiscernibles appear in a typed copy of the proceeding. If the quality of the electronic record is poor, the transcriber will not be able to identify (hear properly) many words or phrases of the testimony. He or she will then be forced to type the word "indiscernible" in place of the actual testimony. Three years ago we implemented a "quality assurance form" to be filled out by the transcriber while he or she was listening to the electronic record. A copy of the completed form was sent to the applicable judge and in-court clerk for correction of recording problems. After 18 months the rate of "indiscernibles" proved to be so low that the continued use of the form was stopped. The form is now

used on a periodic, sampling basis. Whatever standard one may establish for acceptable quality of an electronic record, it is clear that Alaska's electronic court records are of high quality. Certainly this describes a situation quite different from that posited by Mr. Boyko. But in his defense, his statements were made in 1971 - the era of the Soundscriber. Our data was taken in 1976 and 1977 - the era of the more modern Akai.

Indeed the quality of record today is so good that much of the proofing previously done in transcription sections has been eliminated. It used to be common procedure that, after the transcriber had prepared his or her transcript and scanned it for obvious typing errors, the transcript supervisor or another transcription clerk would put on the headsets, listen to the same tape, and check each typed word against the electronic record. The rate of errors on typed transcripts was found to be so low in quantity and quality that this redundant proofing operation was proved unnecessary. It was therefore discontinued.

However, there is a price to pay for such quality other than the moderate costs of equipment. The courtroom must be controlled to make an effective record. And it is the ultimate responsibility of the judge to ensure such courtroom control which includes:

- (1) restraining the "wandering advocate" from abandoning his or her microphone(s);
- (2) counseling parties against talking at the same time (the electronic recorder can make more sense out of simultaneous orations than its human counterpart be-

cause of its ability to play back only one track (one microphone) at a time, but this still can be a problem).

- (3) quickly cautioning a witness when his or her voice is not loud or clear enough to be heard (and does not record).
- (4) ensuring that "off-the-record" conversations are not inadvertently recorded.

The judge must take an active role in the preparation of a proper record in an electronic court reporting system.

Finally, another quality problem often referred to in the first ten years of Alaska's experience was that of having a proceeding apparently be recorded only to subsequently find that the equipment had malfunctioned or had not been turned on. With the courtroom monitoring capabilities of our current equipment, this problem no longer exists.

In summary, while quality of the electronic record may have presented some problems in the past, this is not the case today. Indeed, it seems clear that today's equipment's quality, combined with its inability to interpret, edit or omit testimony, allows it to produce a record superior to that which could be produced manually by a court reporter.

V. Other Considerations

Personnel Turnover: It has been occasionally stated that retention of qualified in-court clerks and transcribers has been a problem with electronic court reporting in Alaska. While employee turnover in Alaska is a generalized problem, we have not found it to be one we cannot control for in-court clerks and transcribers. In-court clerks are generally promoted from within the court system and enter their jobs with some knowledge of the courts. Training on the equipment is quick, easy and effective. Such training is conducted by other in-court clerks and by technicians from the statewide Electronic Recording Maintenance section. This section has also developed training films and manuals. While we still find that operator errors exceed machine malfunctions at a ratio of about two to one, the incidence of both types of error is relatively infrequent.

Turnover of transcribers was a far greater problem in the first ten years of our experience than it is today. But commercial transcription, once almost non-existent, is now present in Anchorage and Fairbanks to a sufficient degree that there is an adequate job market for qualified transcribers. This, coupled with the adequate pay and fine fringe benefits available for state employees, has made turnover and availability of transcribers a lesser problem than it once was. If the problem were to heighten, the option of using commercial services to a greater degree than we do now would still be open. The salient point,

however, is that there is no evidence that whatever turnover, sickness or other personnel problems which might be encountered with in-court clerks and transcribers would be lessened with court reporters. Given the greater experience generally accredited to court reporters, availability and training of court reporter replacements might well make their turnover more of a problem than that of in-court clerks and transcribers.

Response Time for Copy of the Record: A frequently cited advantage of the court reporter over electronic reporting is the ability of the reporter to more quickly produce a paper copy of the record. At least one study has led this contention to be suspect.^{7/} Our experience has also shown that same-day transcription from electronic recordings is not a problem at all. But this point becomes relatively unimportant when we note that less than five percent of taped records have to be transcribed to paper, and many of these transcriptions are not "same-day". In addition, many "same-day" requests (e.g., grand jury hearings) are produced on cassette rather than paper.

Further, it is common practice in Alaska for attorneys and judges to listen to the electronic record of a proceeding rather than request a cassette or a paper copy of the record. And while it is not yet common practice in this state, we have personal know-

^{7/}James E. Arnold, "A Study of Court Reporting" (Sacramento, California-November 1973).

ledge of one appellate judge in New Mexico who hears appeals on the electronic record rather than requesting paper copies.^{8/}

Finally, the electronic record seems to have an advantage when it comes to playback of a part of the proceedings for juries. While the court reporter in a manual system can read aloud his or her notes as playback, those notes lack the voice inflections which electronic records can provide.

Thus the issue of rapid turnaround of a typed record becomes largely moot under the Alaska system. Rapid turnaround is rarely required and, when it is, the turnaround can often be performed more quickly and effectively by electronic rather than typing means. But when rapid turnaround of a paper transcript is required, it is readily accomplished by our transcribers.

Log Notes: In-court clerks must maintain log notes to keep track of where on the record different parties speak and what is the essence of their oration. These log notes are used to later designate which part of the electronic record is to be listened to or transcribed. The log notes contain the date of the proceeding, the type of proceeding, the judge, and how much bench

^{8/}A rule is under development where, for certain types of "emergency" matters, the electronic record will be sent to and heard by the Alaska Supreme Court in lieu of producing a typed transcript.

time the proceeding takes. This information has proved extremely useful in developing judicial resource indicators.

In recent years, several state court systems have implemented case weighting systems for determining judicial position requirements. These approaches measure how many bench hours are required to hear different types of proceedings, how many bench hours are available per judge, and, by dividing the second figure into the first, how many judicial positions are required.

Alaska has used a case-weighting system since 1975. While other jurisdictions must implement expensive, onerous, and disruptive surveys of what is happening in their courtrooms, the log notes required for electronic recording provide our system with all requisite case-weighting data on a non-obtrusive, consistent basis. While this nice-to-have, analytical tool certainly does not justify an electronic court reporting system, it is a valuable spinoff.

VI. The Future

The first of our current recording units were purchased in 1973. Although fully mechanically capable of serving another 5 years, these units lack operational and functional features currently available on new equipment specifically designed for electronic court reporting. This new equipment is expensive; the cheapest unit now available costs \$2,900 in orders of 100. It additionally requires a change to cassette format, and does not give us all the features we desire.

Given the useful life left in the current units, we propose to design and build an "add-on" modification that will give us the following features:

- 1) Automatic search for specific portions of the tape record.
- 2) Full write-over protection. The unit will not allow recording over an existing record, but will automatically advance to the end of the last record.
- 3) Record levels will be automatically set. Thus whispers and shouts will be recorded with equal clarity and level.
- 4) Microphone inputs will be filtered to pass only voice frequencies. Extraneous noise from rattling paper, traffic and aircraft, and ventilation system will be severely attenuated if not eliminated altogether.

- 5) Sound reenforcements circuitry will be greatly simplified with an absolute minimum of controls.

These modifications will be contained in one small control box, and will replace all the current mixers, feed-back controllers, and amplifiers. The tape counter will be large and easy to read. Controls will be few, consisting mainly of a simplified calculator type keyboard. These modifications can be executed for far less cost than involved in the purchase of new units. They will extend the useful life of the Akai units by at least 5 years.

Those entering the electronic court reporting environment must focus many years into the future and be aware of what will be possible. Electronic technology is in a state of explosion. Vastly improved function coupled with continuing price reductions is the rule rather than the exception. The humble pocket calculator is a prime example of this phenomenon. To further stress this point, the following concepts demonstrate what the courtroom of the future may use for electronic court reporting.

Digital techniques and mass storage devices are rapidly supplanting "conventional" audio techniques. Today, high quality recordings are being made by digital means rather than on conventional audio tape. By 1985 this technology will have reached the consumer level and tape recorders and record players as we know them today will begin their slide into obsolescence. Recordings will take the form of very small boxes looking not unlike an 8-track cartridge but containing only solid state memory. They will

contain many hours of information, and being solid state with no moving parts will be capable of being played an infinite number of times with no degradation.

Our future courtroom will use this technology. It will have a central recording unit controlled by a small dedicated computer serving an entire court facility. Those remote locations having sufficient volume will be fed into the central unit via satellite.

The clerk will have no controls; he or she will issue voice commands to the computer. The computer will, in a similar fashion, play back the recording to transcribers upon voice command. Eventually, the entire transcription process will be automatically accomplished with no human intervention. Today there exists a Japanese typewriter capable of transcribing over 300 Japanese spoken words onto paper. There is little doubt that this ability will be extended to the more difficult English language and with a much larger vocabulary in the foreseeable future. In addition, interested parties will be able to secure voice recordings of the proceedings on the by then familiar solid state media.

The courtroom itself will change, being free of the present equipment, microphones and their cables. The latter will be replaced by very small wireless units, allowing participants complete physical freedom. The system will prompt participants

to speak up or to repeat indistinct phrases by means of a large display.

As one looks at projected technological advances of electronic recording in the near future, it becomes clear that, for most if not all court jurisdictions in this country, electronic court reporting becomes a question of "when" rather than "if".

VII. Conclusion

The Alaska Court System embarked on the total statewide use of electronic court reporting almost 20 years ago. While the decision to use this method of reporting was probably unavoidable for this state, it might have been unwise for other jurisdictions due to the relatively primitive nature of the recording art at that time. But now recording technologies have caught up with, indeed surpassed us. Today the quality of the electronic record is outstanding and the inability of the machine to modify what occurs in the courtroom makes it a more reliable recorder. Secondly, but importantly, electronic court reporting costs less than its manual counterpart.

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM
1979 ANNUAL REPORT
STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

- A. SUPREME COURT
- B. STATEWIDE TRIAL COURT
- C. SUPERIOR COURTS
- D. DISTRICT COURTS (HIGHER VOLUME)
- E. DISTRICT COURT (LOW VOLUME)

FOREWORD

This supplement is designed primarily for research applications. It is comprised of five sections dealing with Supreme and Trial Court statistics and a glossary of terms.

For those charts requiring some narrative explanation, we have referred the reader to a specific note number. All notes are located in the pages directly following the section on District Courts (Low Volume).

Our determination of whether a District Court is a higher or low volume court is based upon a rather simple test. If the Court has at least one fulltime judicial officer, we classify it as a higher volume court. We collect more detailed case processing data from the higher volume courts.

Any reader with questions, comments or suggestions to offer on this statistical supplement is encouraged to contact the:

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY

GENERAL: 1979 was the second straight year of a slow rather than a rapid increase in caseload. Both Supreme Court and Trial Court caseload increased by a little more than four percent. However, as has been the case in the past, the pattern differed considerably between locations. Activity at locations such as Homer, Juneau, Nome, and Kotzebue increased substantially while it decreased in locations such as Delta Junction, Seward, and Tok.

SUPREME COURT: Supreme Court filings showed a slight increase over 1978. Original applications increased 37% and civil appeals 19%. However, petitions for review decreased 10% while sentence appeals were 29% lower than in 1978. While total filings increased by only 4%, total dispositions increased by 13%. But, following the pattern of the last several years, there were more filings than disposition, thus again increasing the backlog of cases before the Supreme Court.

STATEWIDE STATISTICS: Total statewide filings rose from some 132,000 cases in 1978 to a little more than 138,000 cases in 1979. As in 1978, there was a slight decrease in Superior Court filings and a slight increase in District Court filings.

SUPERIOR COURTS: There was a three percent decrease in Superior Court filings with the biggest decreases in Juneau and Ketchikan. There were significant increases in filings at Barrow, Bethel,

and Sitka. Only Children's Matters showed an increased number of filings. All other types of Superior Court cases showed a decrease in filings.

Felony filings decreased by 11% with the largest decreases in Juneau and Kenai. Felony filings actually increased in Anchorage and Ketchikan. Felony dispositions decreased 17% with the largest decreases in Bethel and Fairbanks. However, felony dispositions in Ketchikan almost doubled. The rate of felony cases disposed of at trial decreased from 18% to 17%. This is the second consecutive year that this trial rate has decreased. More than 30% of Fairbanks' felony dispositions were by trial. The median days between filing and disposition of a felony case in the Superior Courts increased from 91 to 99 days.

Probate filings decreased by two percent while dispositions decreased by 4%. There was a 4% decrease in domestic relations filings over 1978. Dissolution of Marriage became the largest category of domestic relations cases, for the first time surpassing the number of divorces. The median age of domestic relations dispositions decreased from 71 to 65 days.

Other or general civil case filings decreased 2% from 1978 to 1979 although there were substantial increases in Kenai and Sitka. The trial rate for civil cases remained at 5% although it was as high as 10% in Kenai and Ketchikan. The median age of dispositions increased from 269 to 311 days. Anchorage's median age increased from 188 to 292 days.

Finally Children's Matters filings increased by 4%, the first increase since 1976. Anchorage had a 20% increase in Children's Matters filings.

DISTRICT COURTS: Total District Court filings increased 5% from 1978 to 1979. However, non-traffic filings increased only 1%. The largest increases for non-traffic filings were for Kotzebue (61%), Petersburg (60%), Nome (49%), and Juneau (24%).

Felony filings increased by 5% with a 102% increase in Palmer and a 79% increase in Kodiak. The number of felony dispositions disposed of at preliminary hearing dropped from 30% in 1978 to 16% in 1979.

Misdemeanor filings decreased 7% from 1978 to 1979. However, there were substantial increases at Petersburg (90%), Kotzebue (87%), and Nome (77%). Misdemeanor dispositions decreased 8% but Kotzebue (66%) and Petersburg (62%) showed sharp increases. The misdemeanor trial rate dropped from 6% to 5%. The median age between filing of a misdemeanor and its disposition rose from 23 to 33 days, continuing a four year pattern.

There was a 20% increase in small claims filings. Part of this increase is associated with raising of the small claims limit from \$1,000 to \$2,000, but civil cases other than small claims increased also. So total civil filings in the District Court again increased substantially. The trial rate for small claims

cases increased from 11% in 1978 to 12% in 1979. The median age of small claims dispositions increased from 88 to 97 days with 12 day increases in both Anchorage and Fairbanks.

Civil filings other than small claims increased by 13%, but they more than doubled in Palmer. The trial rate for these cases dropped from 7% to 6%. The median age of dispositions dropped from 123 days in 1978 to 109 days in 1979. Finally, statewide traffic filings were up 7% with significant increases in Anchorage (23%), Homer (25%), and Juneau (28%). The trial rate increased from 1% in 1978 to 2% in 1979 and the mail-in-bail rate increased from 16% to 23%.

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SUPREME COURT

SUPREME COURT SUMMARY OF FILINGS

TYPE OF CASE	1977		1978		1979		% INCREASE 1978-1979
Appeals:							
Civil		251		256		305	+19
Criminal		156		135		133	- 2
Sentence		63		56		40	-29
Petitions for Review	126		155		141		-10
Original Applications	17		27		37		+37
TOTAL	613		630		656		+ 4

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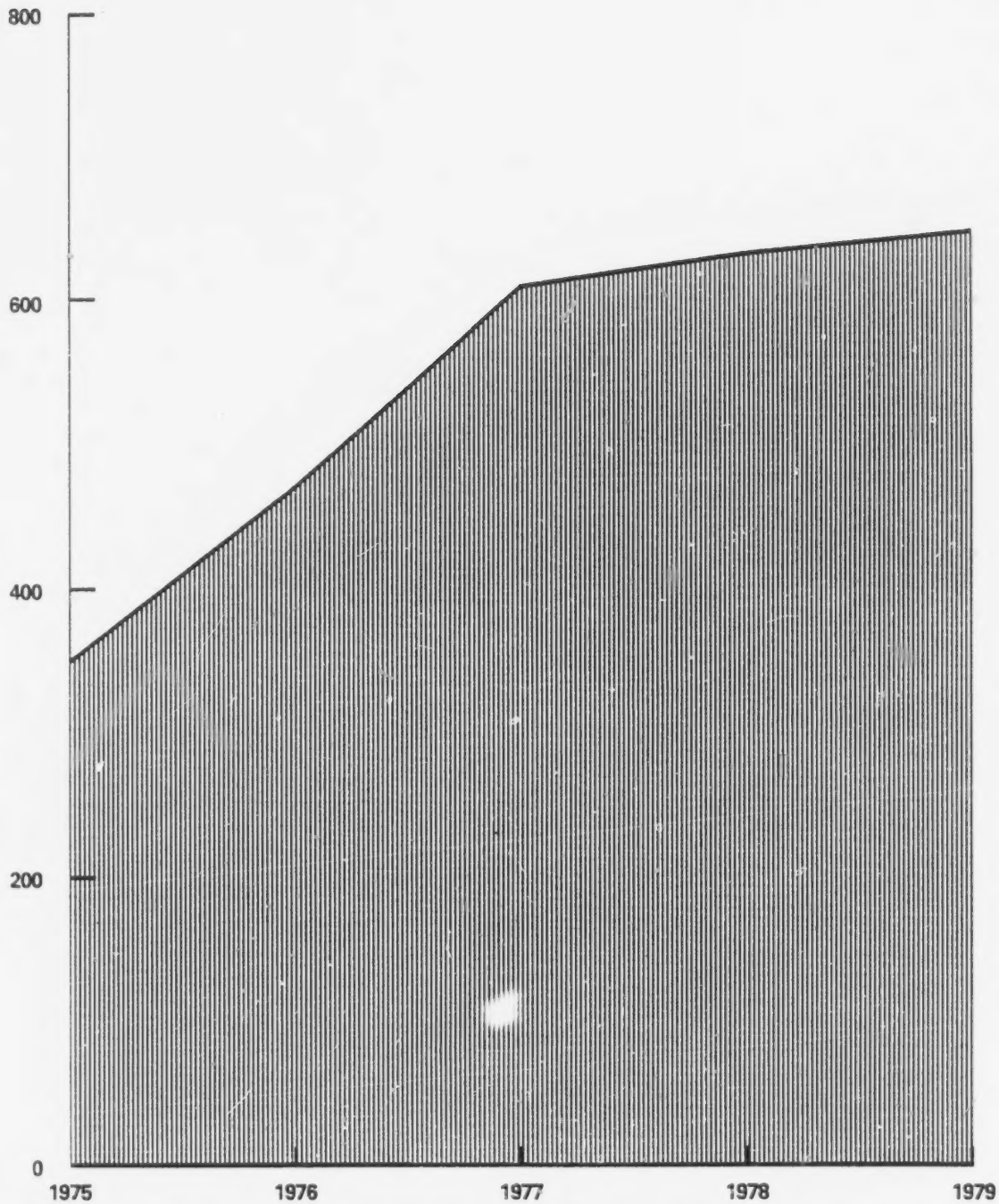
SUPREME COURT SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS

TYPE OF CASE	1977		1978		1979		% INCREASE 1978-1979
Appeals:							
Civil		201		225		254	+12
Criminal		88		131		139	+ 6
Sentence		40		43		55	+27
Petitions for Review	103		136		150		+10
Original Applications	18		25		36		+44
TOTAL	450		560		634		+13

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SUPREME COURT SUMMARY OF FILINGS 1975 - 1979

NUMBER
OF CASES



**SUPREME COURT
DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION**

TYPE OF CASE	DISPOSITION BY				TOTAL	
	OPINION AND MANDATE		DISMISSAL OR OTHER			
Appeals:						
Civil		141		113		254
Criminal		100		39		139
Sentence		45		10		55
Petitions for Review	40		110		150	
Original Applications	12		24		36	
TOTAL	338		296		634	
% OF TOTAL	53%		47%		100%	

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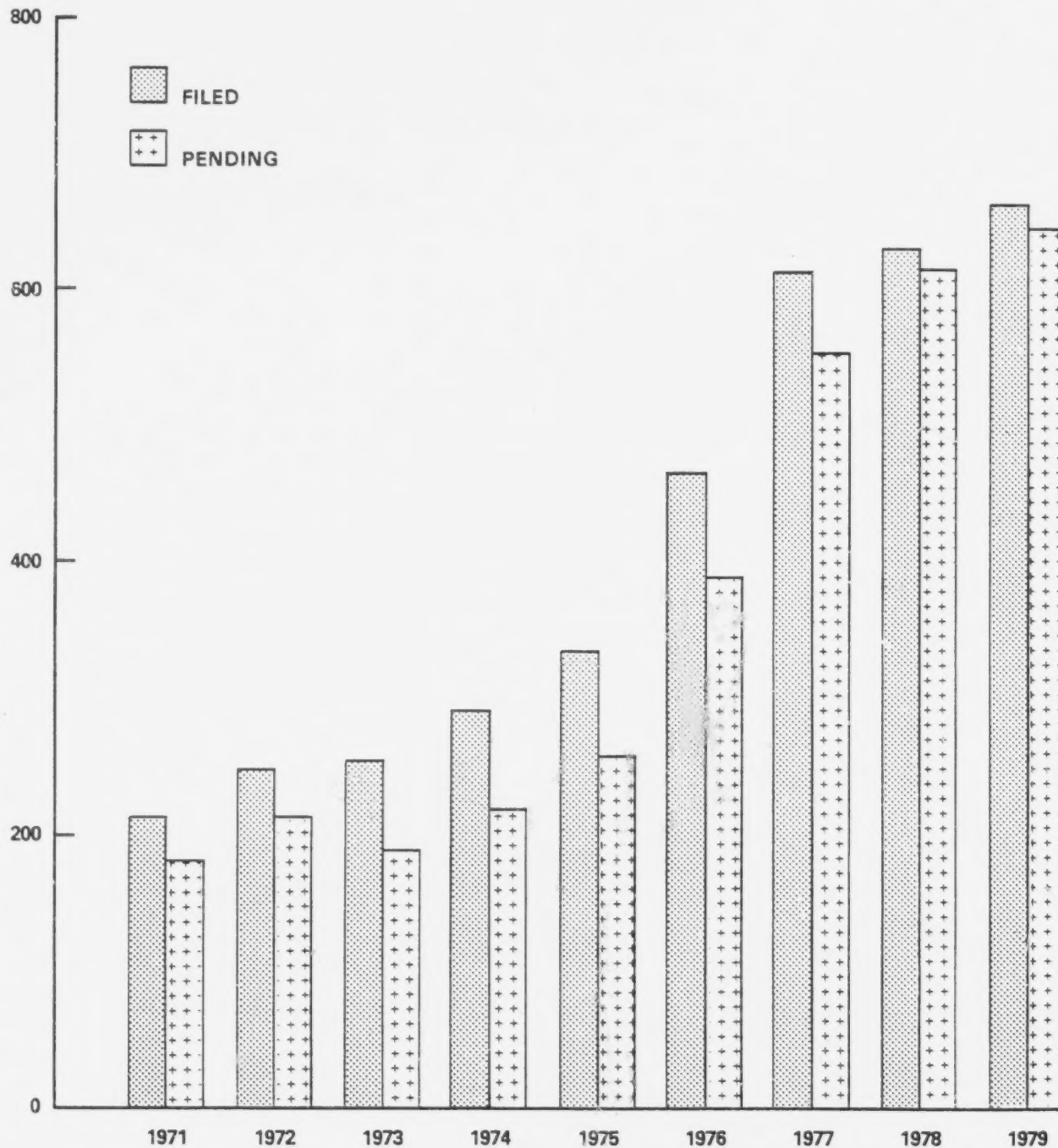
**SUPREME COURT
CASES PENDING AS OF DECEMBER 31**

TYPE OF CASE	1977		1978		1979		% INCREASE 1978-1979	
Appeals:								
Civil		268		297		346		+16
Criminal		200		209		200		- 5
Sentence		39		51		39		-24
Petitions for Review	43		61		54		-12	
Original Applications	4		6		7		+16	
TOTAL	554		624		646		+ 3	

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SUPREME COURT FILINGS & PENDING CASELOAD 1971 - 1979

NUMBER
OF CASES



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SUPREME COURT REASON FOR CASES PENDING

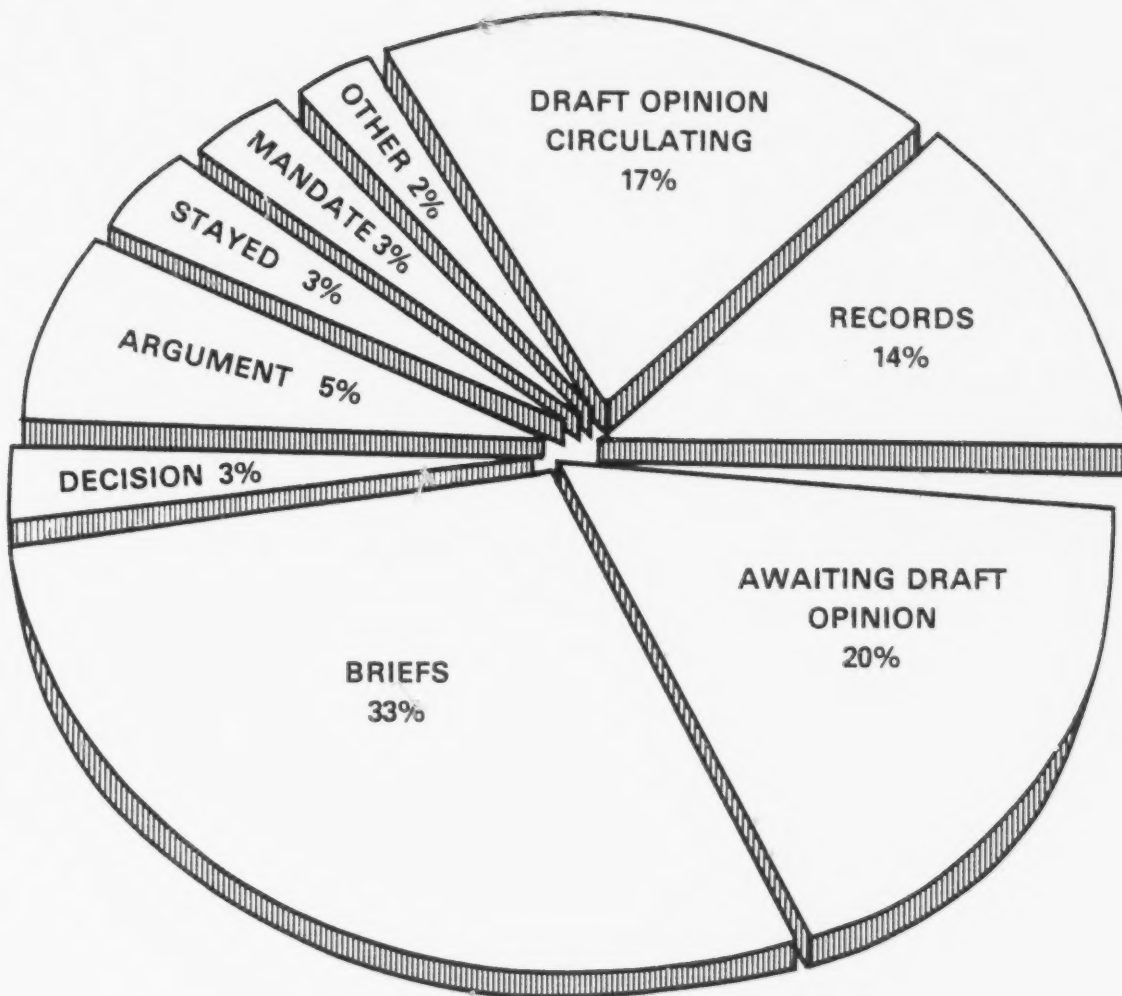
TYPE OF CASE Other	CASE AWAITING							STAYED	TOTAL
	DRAFT OPINION CIRCULATING	AWAITING DRAFT OPINION	RECORDS	BRIEFS	ARGU- MENT	DECISION	MANDATE		
Appeals:									
Civil 4	57	69	70	106	20		12	8	346
Criminal 4	30	44	19	83	8		4	8	200
Sentence 5	12	6	2	11	3				39
Petitions for Review 3	8	10		8	3	21		1	54
Original Applications	1	3		2			1		7
TOTAL 16	108	132	91	210	34	21	17	17	646
% OF TOTAL 2%	17%	20%	14%	33%	5%	3%	3%	3%	100%

CHILDREN'S APPEALS ARE NOT COUNTED SEPARATELY. APPEALS FROM DEPENDENCY OR CHILD-IN-NEED-AID PROCEEDINGS ARE COUNTED AS CIVIL APPEALS; APPEALS FROM ADJUDICATIONS OF DELINQUENCY OR ORDERS OF WAIVER ARE COUNTED AS CRIMINAL APPEALS.

SUPREME COURT

REASON FOR CASES PENDING

1979



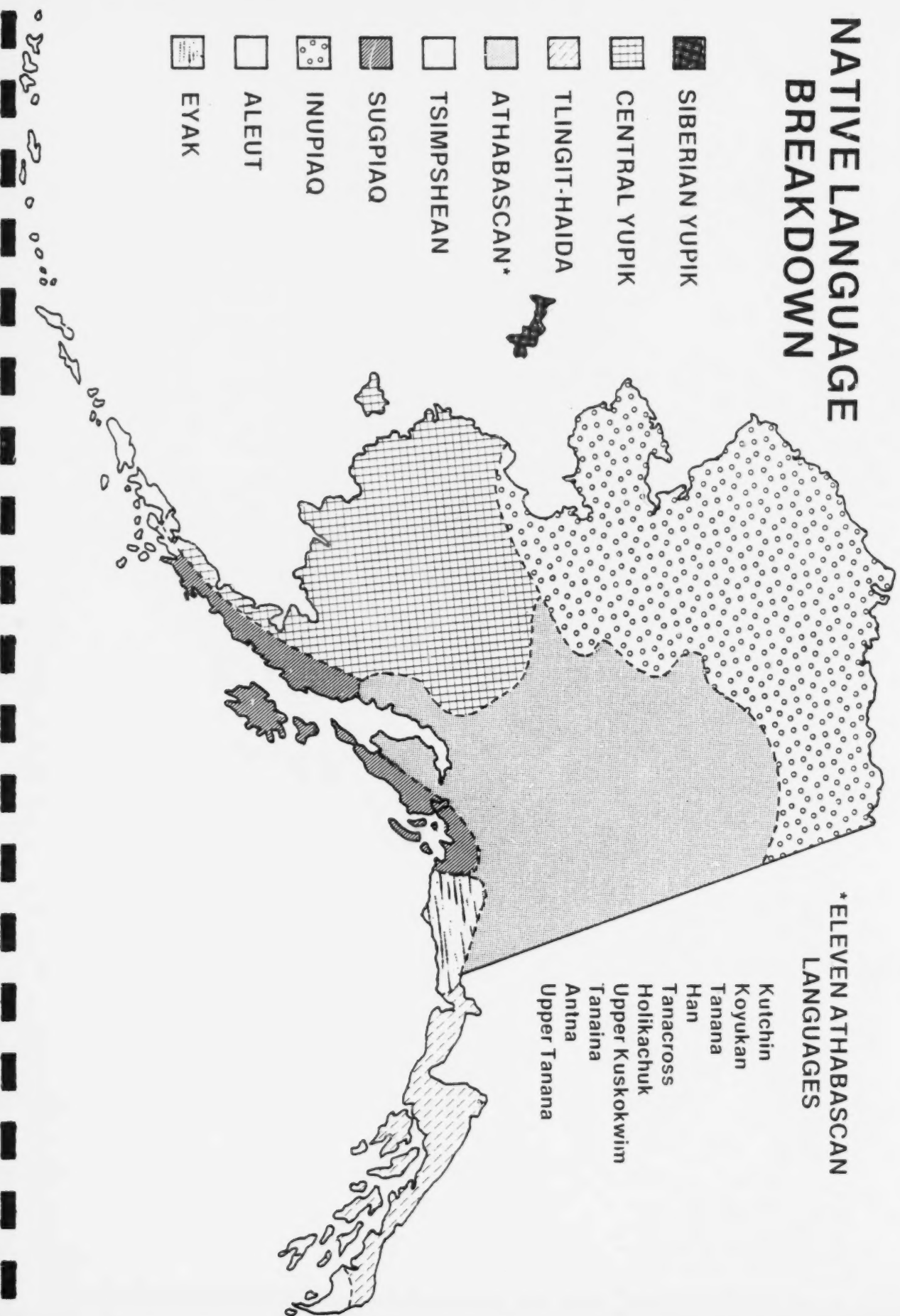
STATEWIDE TRIAL COURT

NATIVE LANGUAGE BREAKDOWN

-  SIBERIAN YUPIK
-  CENTRAL YUPIK
-  TLINGIT-HAIDA
-  ATHABASCAN*
-  TSIMPSHEAN
-  SUGPIAQ
-  INUPIAQ
-  ALEUT
-  EYAK

*ELEVEN ATHABASCAN LANGUAGES

- Kutchin
- Koyukan
- Tanana
- Han
- Tanacross
- Holikachuk
- Upper Kuskokwim
- Tanaina
- Antna
- Upper Tanana



ALASKA POPULATION

LOCATION	POPULATION			% INCREASE 1970 TO 1978	% OF STATE- WIDE TOTAL
	1970 CENSUS	1978 ESTIMATE	INCREASE		
Anchorage	126,333	185,500	59,167	+ 46	44%
Barrow *	3,451	8,300	4,849	+140	2%
Bethel	11,946	14,705	2,759	+ 23	3%
Delta Junction	3,343	4,240	897	+ 26	1%
Fairbanks	45,864	55,500	9,636	+ 21	13%
Glenallen	774	1,150	376	+ 48	.3%
Haines	1,504	1,500	- 4	- 1	.4%
Homer	1,083	1,784	701	+ 64	.4%
Juneau	13,556	19,500	5,944	+ 43	5%
Kenai	12,730	19,847	7,117	+ 55	5%
Ketchikan	11,717	12,600	883	+ 7	3%
Kotzebue	2,389	3,816	1,427	+ 59	1%
Kodiak	9,409	9,600	191	+ 2	2%
Nome	4,228	5,760	1,532	+ 36	1%
Palmer	6,509	15,400	8,891	+136	4%
Seward	2,336	3,100	764	+ 32	1%
Sitka	6,109	7,200	1,091	+ 17	2%
Tok	836	1,060	224	+ 26	.3%
Valdez	2,324	3,650	1,326	+ 57	1%
Wrangell	2,423	3,136	713	+ 29	1%
Petersburg	2,042	2,352	310	+ 15	1%
Other (Low Volume)	31,455	36,700	5,245	+ 16	9%
TOTAL	302,361	416,400	114,039	+ 37	100%

* INCLUDES NORTH SLOPE

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	42,565	54,400	11,835	+ 27	13%
Second	9,797	12,500	2,703	+ 27	3%
Third	190,471	256,600	66,129	+ 34	62%
Fourth	59,528	92,900	33,372	+ 56	22%

Dept. of Labor: The 1978 population distribution is based upon changes from the 1970 Census rather than upon changes from the 1977 estimate as such, the 1978 levels may not be directly comparable to the 1977 figures.

ALASKA COURTS

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, POLICEMEN AND LAWYERS

LOCATION	POPULATION	TOTAL NUMBER POLICEMEN	POLICE PER THOUSAND POPULATION 3-2:1000	TOTAL NUMBER LAWYERS	LAWYERS PER THOUSAND POPULATION 5-2:1000
Anchorage	185,500	324	1.7	710	3.8
Barrow	8,300	25	3.0	1	.1
Bethel	14,705	16	1.0	10	.6
Delta Junction	4,240	2	.4	0	—
Fairbanks	55,500	84	1.5	120	2.1
Glennallen	1,150	7	6.0	0	—
Haines	1,500	4	2.6	3	2.0
Homer	1,784	8	4.4	6	3.3
Juneau	19,500	34	1.7	115	5.8
Kenai	19,847	28	1.4	26	1.3
Ketchikan	12,600	32	2.5	27	2.1
Kotzebue	3,816	11	2.8	3	.7
Kodiak	9,600	26	2.7	10	1.0
Nome	5,760	9	1.5	6	1.0
Palmer	15,400	18	1.1	8	.5
Petersberg	2,352	9	3.8	0	—
Seward	3,100	10	3.2	2	.6
Sitka	7,200	21	2.9	10	1.3
Tok	1,060	3	2.8	0	—
Valdez	3,650	19	5.2	6	1.6
Wrangell	3,136	7	2.2	1	.3
Total	379,700	697	1.6	1,064	2.8

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	46,288	107	2.3	156	3.4
Second	9,576	20	2.1	9	.9
Third	240,031	440	1.8	768	3.2
Fourth	83,805	130	1.6	131	1.6

**ALASKA COURTS
AUTHORIZED JUDICIAL POSITIONS
DEC. 31,**

LOCATION	SUPERIOR COURT	DISTRICT COURT	MAGI- STRATES	MASTERS	TOTAL	% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL
Anchorage	8	7	5	3	23	24%
Barrow	0	0	1	0	1	1%
Bethel	1	0	1	0	2	2%
Delta Junction	0	0	1	0	1	1%
Fairbanks	4	4	0	0	8	8%
Glenallen	0	0	1	0	1	1%
Haines	0	0	1	0	1	1%
Homer	0	1	0	0	1	1%
Juneau	2	1	0	0	3	3%
Kenai	1	0	1	0	2	2%
Ketchikan	1	1	0	0	2	2%
Kotzebue	0	0	1	0	1	1%
Kodiak	1	0	1	0	2	2%
Nome	1	1	0	0	2	2%
Palmer	0	0	1	0	1	1%
Seward	0	0	1	0	1	1%
Sitka	1	0	1	0	2	2%
Tok	0	0	1	0	1	1%
Valdez	0	1	0	0	1	1%
Wrangell	0	1	1	0	2	2%
Petersburg	0	0	1	0	1	1%
Other (Low Volume)	0	0	37	0	37	39%
TOTAL	20	17	56	3	96	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	4	3	10	0	17	18%
Second	1	1	9	0	11	11%
Third	10	9	19	3	41	43%
Fourth	5	4	18	0	27	28%

**ALASKA COURTS
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL POSITIONS
AS OF DEC. 31,**

LOCATION	POSITIONS BY RANGE					% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL
	BELOW 10	10 THROUGH 12	13 THROUGH 16	OVER 16	TOTAL	
Anchorage	28	83	20	7	138	51%
Barrow	0	1	0	0	1	.4%
Bethel	0	3	1	0	4	1%
Delta Junction	0	1	0	0	1	.4%
Fairbanks	6	40	10	4	60	22%
Glenallen	0	1	0	0	1	.4%
Haines	0	1	0	0	1	.4%
Homer	0	2	0	0	2	1%
Juneau	2	9	4	2	17	6%
Kenai	2	3	2	1	8	3%
Ketchikan	1	7	2	1	11	4%
Kotzebue	0	1	0	0	1	.4%
Kodiak	1	2	1	0	4	1%
Nome	0	4	1	0	5	2%
Palmer	2	1	0	0	3	1%
Seward	1	1	0	0	2	1%
Sitka	0	4	0	0	4	1%
Tok	0	1	0	0	1	.4%
Valdez	1	2	0	0	3	1%
Wrangell	0	1	0	0	1	.4%
Petersburg	0	1	0	0	1	.4%
Other (Low Volume)	1	1	0	0	2	1%
TOTAL	45	170	41	15	271	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	3	23	6	3	35	13%
Second	0	5	1	0	6	2%
Third	36	96	23	8	163	60%
Fourth	6	46	11	4	67	25%

**ALASKA COURTS
OPERATING COSTS
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)**

LOCATION	PERSONNEL	OTHER	TOTAL	% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL	DOLLAR COST PER CASE FILED	
					ALL FILINGS	LESS TRAFFIC FILINGS
Anchorage	4276.8	2892.4	7169.2	44%	101	287
Barrow	57.1	133.2	190.3	1%	372	379
Bethel	229.7	265.7	495.4	3%	246	270
Delta Junction	N/A	N/A	N/A	—	—	—
Fairbanks	2112.7	977.0	3089.7	19%	159	433
Glenallen	N/A	N/A	N/A	—	—	—
Haines	N/A	N/A	N/A	—	—	—
Homer	92.5	46.1	138.6	.8%	57	162
Juneau	625.5	669.7	1295.2	8%	100	428
Kenai	313.3	214.4	527.7	3%	83	210
Ketchikan	398.7	303.3	702.0	4%	170	357
Kotzebue	73.5	29.8	103.3	.6%	151	151
Kodiak	167.1	87.7	254.8	2%	83	131
Nome	267.4	78.4	345.8	2%	322	380
Palmer	104.3	57.3	161.6	1%	48	132
Seward	72.3	14.1	86.4	.5%	56	443
Sitka	159.2	125.8	285.0	2%	159	261
Tok	N/A	N/A	N/A	—	—	—
Valdez	109.6	85.1	194.7	1%	150	412
Wrangell	96.4	23.5	119.9	.7%	145	353
Petersburg	39.0	18.3	57.3	.3%	163	192
Other (Low Volume)	842.7	362.7	1205.4	7%	278	549
TOTAL	10037.8	6384.5	16422.3	100%	119	311

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1450.4	1219.6	2670.0	16%	128	369
Second	483.8	266.6	750.4	5%	398	470
Third	5415.3	3572.2	8987.5	55%	98	267
Fourth	2688.3	1326.1	4014.4	24%	172	392

ALASKA COURTS
1979 FILINGS

LOCATION	SUPERIOR COURT	DISTRICT COURT	TOTAL	% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL	FILINGS PER JUDGE
Anchorage	7,587	63,603	71,190	51.5	3,095
Barrow	106	406	512	.4	512
Bethel	322	1,691	2,013	1.5	1,007
Delta Junction	—	80	80	.05	80
Fairbanks	2,542	16,935	19,477	14.1	2,435
Glenallen	—	1,117	1,117	.8	1,117
Haines	—	354	354	.3	354
Homer	—	2,436	2,436	1.8	2,436
Juneau	674	12,318	12,992	9.4	4,331
Kenai	635	5,738	6,373	4.6	3,187
Ketchikan	534	3,601	4,135	2.9	2,068
Kotzebue	—	683	683	.5	683
Kodiak	473	2,599	3,072	2.2	1,536
Nome	311	762	1,073	.8	537
Palmer	—	3,395	3,395	2.5	3,395
Seward	—	1,540	1,540	1.1	1,540
Sitka	308	1,484	1,792	1.3	896
Tok	—	316	316	.2	316
Valdez	—	1,220	1,220	.9	1,220
Wrangell	—	826	826	.6	413
Petersburg	—	351	351	.3	351
Other (Low Volume)	—	3,208	3,208	2.3	87
TOTAL	13,492	124,663	138,155	100%	1,439

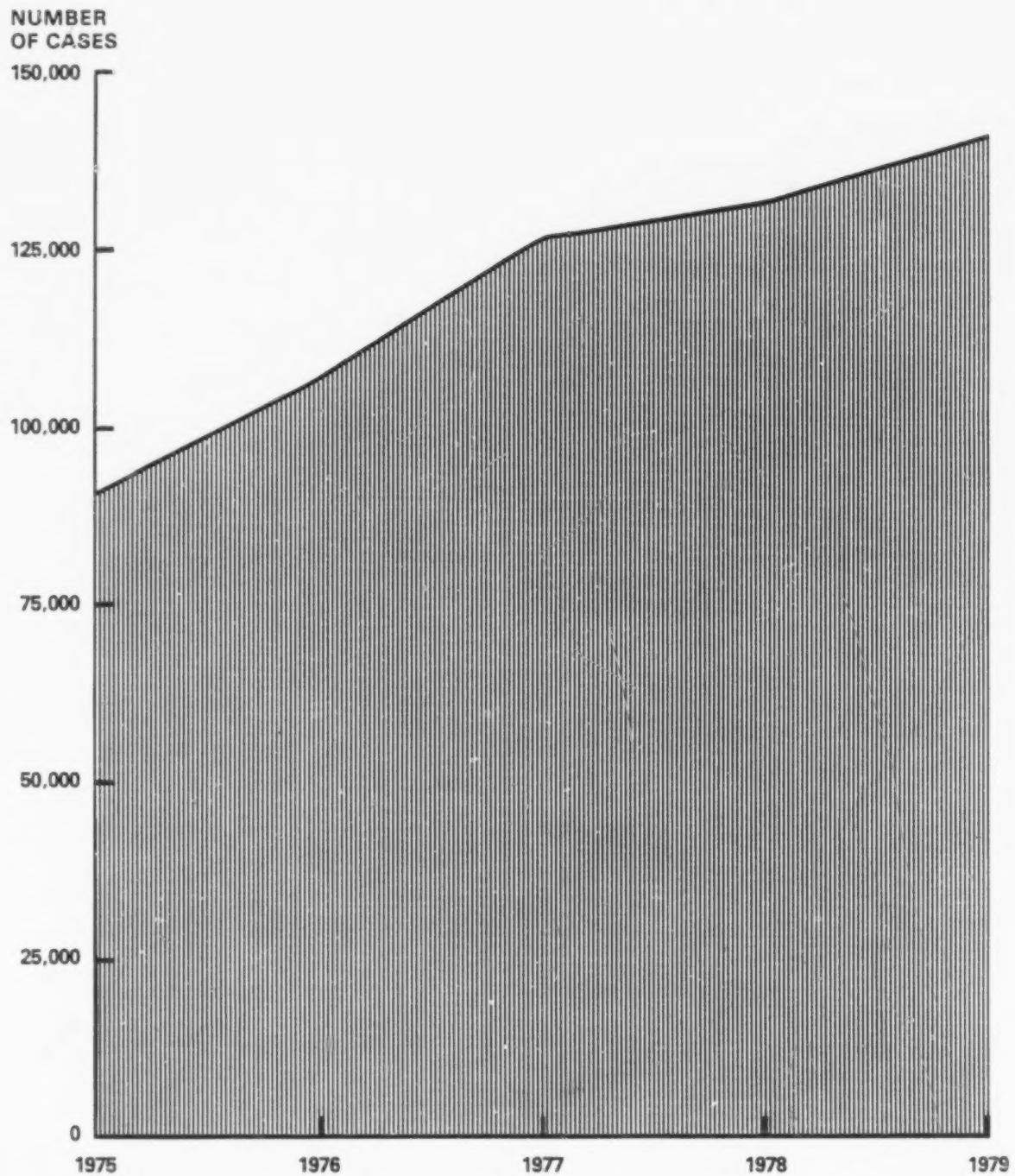
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,516	19,309	20,825	15	1,225
Second	311	1,575	1,886	1	171
Third	8,695	83,415	92,110	67	2,247
Fourth	2,970	20,364	23,334	17	864

ALASKA COURTS

1979 FILINGS

TOTALS



**ALASKA COURTS
1979 DISPOSITIONS**

LOCATION	SUPERIOR COURT	DISTRICT COURT	TOTAL	% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL	DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE
Anchorage	6,599	48,508	55,107	46	2,396
Barrow	72	340	412	.3	412
Bethel	249	1,629	1,878	2	939
Delta Junction	—	67	67	.05	67
Fairbanks	2,519	13,670	16,189	14	2,024
Glenallen	—	1,141	1,141	.9	1,141
Haines	—	343	343	.3	343
Homer		2,426	2,426	2	2,426
Juneau	579	14,155	14,734	12	4,911
Kenai	547	5,502	6,049	5	3,025
Ketchikan	582	3,524	4,106	3	2,053
Kotzebue	—	560	560	.5	560
Kodiak	398	2,651	3,049	3	1,525
Nome	239	862	1,101	.9	551
Palmer	—	3,245	3,245	3	3,245
Seward	—	1,643	1,643	1	1,643
Sitka	254	1,434	1,688	1	844
Tok	—	306	306	.3	306
Valdez	—	1,279	1,279	1	1,279
Wrangell	—	797	797	.7	399
Petersburg	—	317	317	.3	317
Other (Low Volume)	—	2,833	2,833	2	77
TOTAL	12,038	107,232	119,270	100%	1,242

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,415	20,905	22,320	19	1,313
Second	239	1,545	1,784	2	162
Third	7,544	67,975	75,519	63	1,842
Fourth	2,840	16,807	19,647	16	728

**ALASKA COURTS
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, COSTS AND JUDGES**

LOCATION	PERCENTAGE OF STATEWIDE				
	POPULATION	OPERATING COSTS	JUDGES	CASE FILINGS	CASE DISPOSITION
Anchorage	44%	44%	24%	51%	46%
Barrow	2%	1%	1%	.4%	.3%
Bethel	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Delta Junction	1%	—	1%	.05%	.05%
Fairbanks	13%	19%	8%	14%	14%
Glenallen	.3%	—	1%	.8%	.9%
Haines	.4%	—	1%	.3%	.3%
Homer	.4%	.8%	1%	2%	2%
Juneau	5%	8%	3%	9%	12%
Kenai	5%	3%	2%	5%	5%
Ketchikan	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%
Kotzebue	1%	.6%	1%	.5%	.5%
Kodiak	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Nome	1%	2%	2%	.8%	1%
Palmer	4%	1%	1%	3%	1%
Seward	1%	.5%	1%	1%	.3%
Sitka	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Tok	.3%	—	1%	.2%	.3%
Valdez	1%	1%	1%	.9%	1%
Wrangell	1%	.7%	2%	.6%	.7%
Petersburg	1%	.3%	1%	.3%	.3%
Other (Low Volume)	9%	7%	39%	2%	2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	13%	16%	18%	15%	19%
Second	3%	5%	11%	1%	2%
Third	62%	55%	43%	67%	63%
Fourth	22%	24%	28%	17%	16%

SUPERIOR COURT

**SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY COURT**
1976 - 1979

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	7,509	7,968	7,810	7,587	+ 1	- 3
Barrow	18	44	62	106	+488	+ 70
Bethel	193	254	268	322	+ 66	+ 20
Fairbanks	2,977	2,736	2,742	2,542	- 15	- 8
Juneau	774	732	768	674	- 13	- 13
Kenai	440	544	576	635	+ 44	+ 10
Ketchikan	551	636	638	534	- 4	- 17
Kodiak	322	467	434	473	+ 46	+ 8
Nome	249	282	307	311	+ 24	+ 1
Sitka	217	277	251	308	+ 41	+ 22
TOTAL	13,250	13,940	13,856	13,492	+ 1	- 3

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,542	1,645	1,657	1,516	- 2	- 9
Second	249	282	307	311	+ 24	+ 1
Third	8,271	8,979	8,820	8,695	+ 5	- 2
Fourth	3,188	3,034	3,072	2,970	- 7	- 4

SUPERIOR COURTS

SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY COURT

1976 - 1979

NUMBER
OF CASES

15,000

10,000

5,000

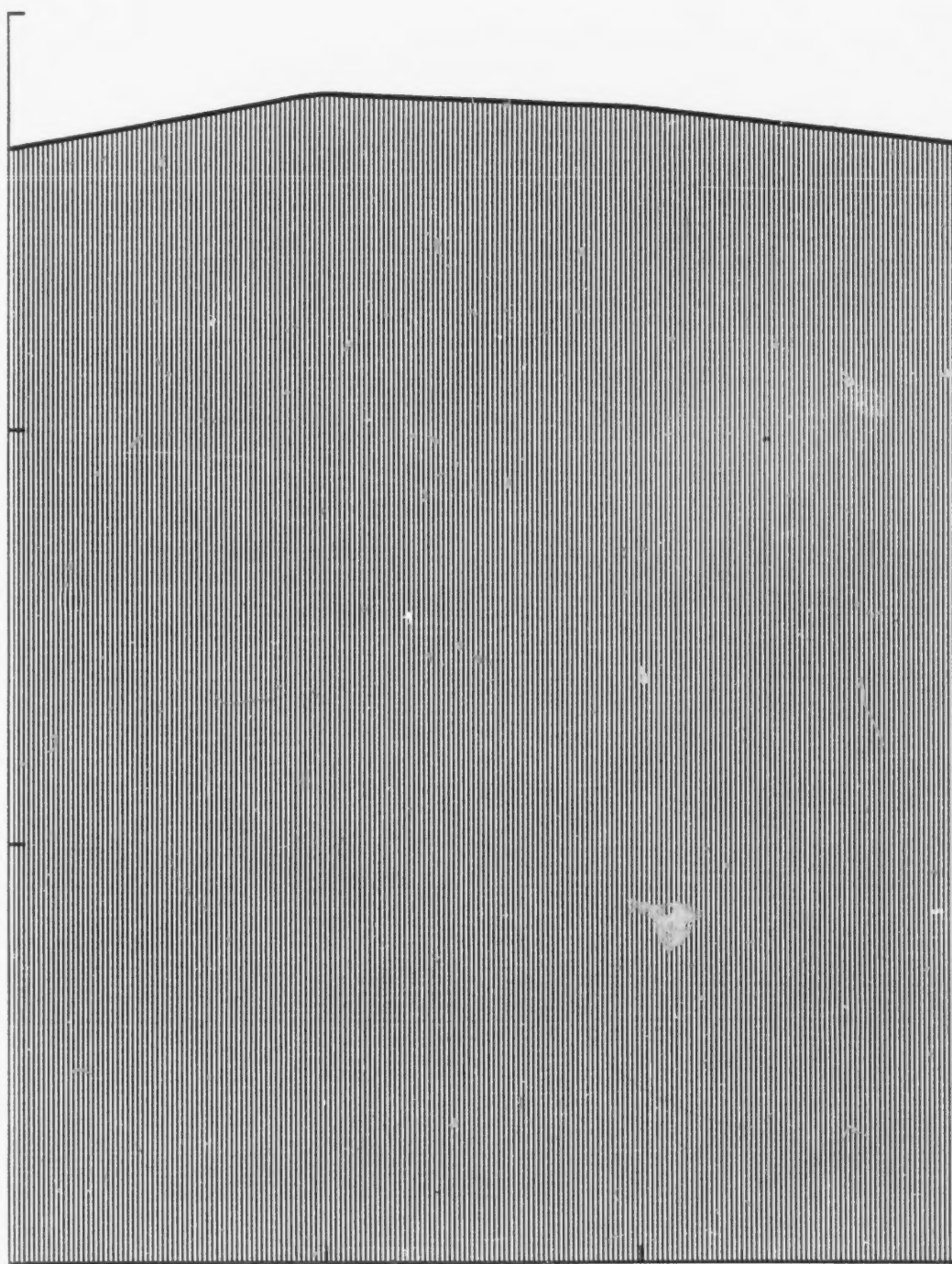
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1976

1977

1978

1979



**SUPERIOR COURTS
COMPOSITION OF 1979 FILINGS**

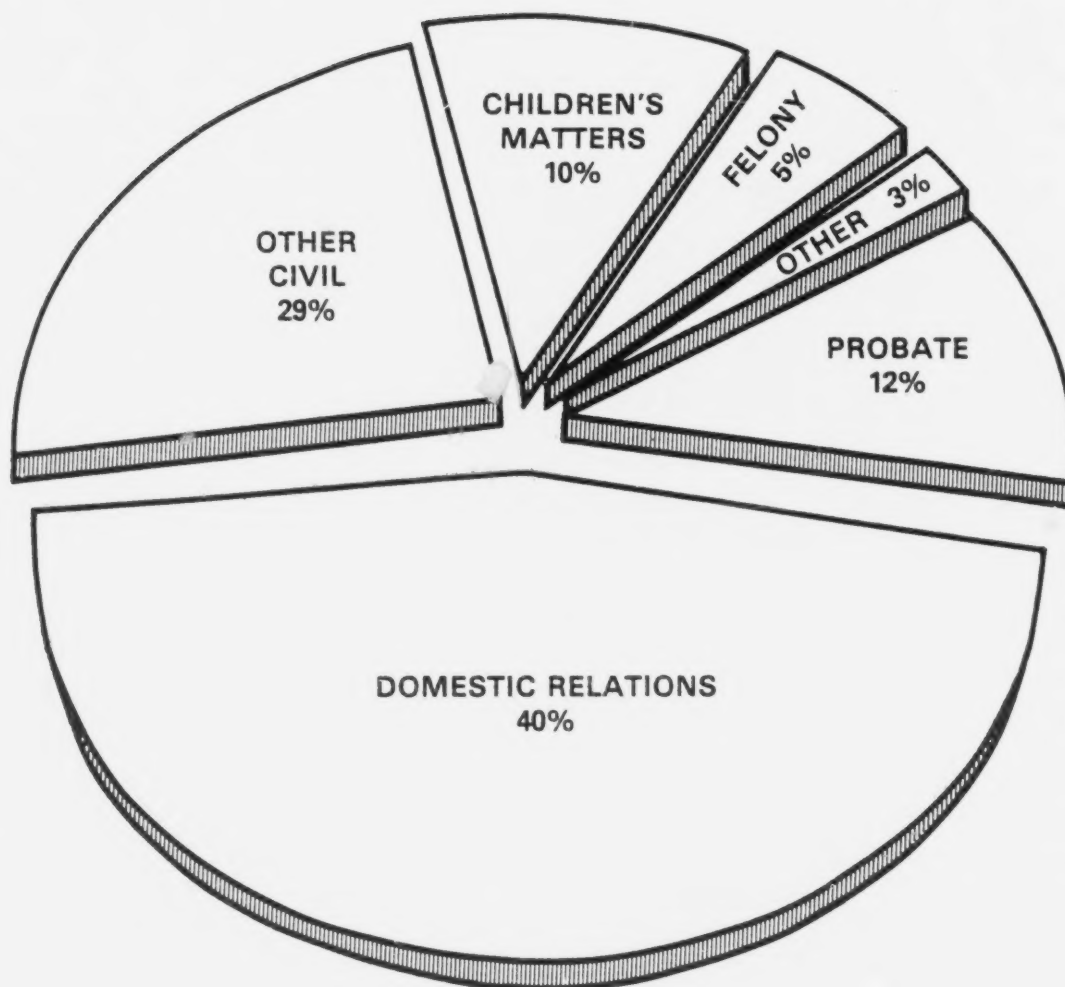
COURT	CRIMINAL		CIVIL			CHIL- DREN'S MATTERS	TOTAL
	FELONY	OTHER	PROBATE	DOMESTIC RELATIONS	OTHER		
Anchorage	281	204	999	3,155	2,476	472	7,587
Barrow	13	3	20	30	6	34	106
Bethel	47	17	46	63	52	97	322
Fairbanks	133	64	321	996	726	302	2,542
Juneau	31	12	72	312	206	41	674
Kenai	51	28	65	253	134	104	635
Ketchikan	46	10	66	232	83	97	534
Kodiak	46	29	56	200	87	55	473
Nome	31	13	57	74	44	92	311
Sitka	12	3	46	130	59	58	308
TOTAL	691	383	1,748	5,445	3,873	1,352	13,492
% OF TOTAL	5%	3%	12%	40%	29%	10%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	89	25	184	674	348	196	1,516
Second	31	13	57	74	44	92	311
Third	378	261	1,120	3,608	2,697	631	8,695
Fourth	193	84	387	1,089	784	433	2,970

SUPERIOR COURTS

COMPOSITION OF 1979 FILINGS



SUPERIOR COURTS
1979 WEIGHTED FILINGS

(See Note 2)

LOCATION	ACTUAL FILINGS	WEIGHTED FILINGS	DIFFERENCE	% DIFFERENCE
Anchorage	7,587	6,323	-1264	-16
Barrow	106	105	- 1	- 1
Bethel	322	492	+ 170	+52
Fairbanks	2,542	2,880	+ 338	+13
Juneau	674	459	- 215	-31
Kenai	635	860	+ 225	+35
Ketchikan	534	769	+ 235	+44
Kodiak	473	835	+ 362	+76
Nome	311	565	+ 254	+81
Sitka	308	204	- 104	-34
TOTAL	13,492	13,492	—	—

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,516	1,432	- 84	- 5
Second	311	565	+ 254	+81
Third	8,695	8,018	- 677	- 8
Fourth	2,970	3,477	+ 507	+17

**SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	6,346	7,659	6,687	6,599	+ 3	- 2
Barrow	13	34	54	72	+453	+ 33
Bethel	186	229	280	249	+ 33	- 12
Fairbanks	2,255	2,212	2,891	2,519	+ 11	- 13
Juneau	661	677	676	579	- 13	- 15
Kenai	347	456	519	547	+ 57	+ 5
Ketchikan	371	686	554	582	+ 56	+ 5
Kodiak	251	406	401	398	+ 58	- 1
Nome	214	219	251	239	+ 11	- 5
Sitka	179	207	195	254	+ 41	+ 30
TOTAL	10,823	12,785	12,508	12,038	+ 11	- 4

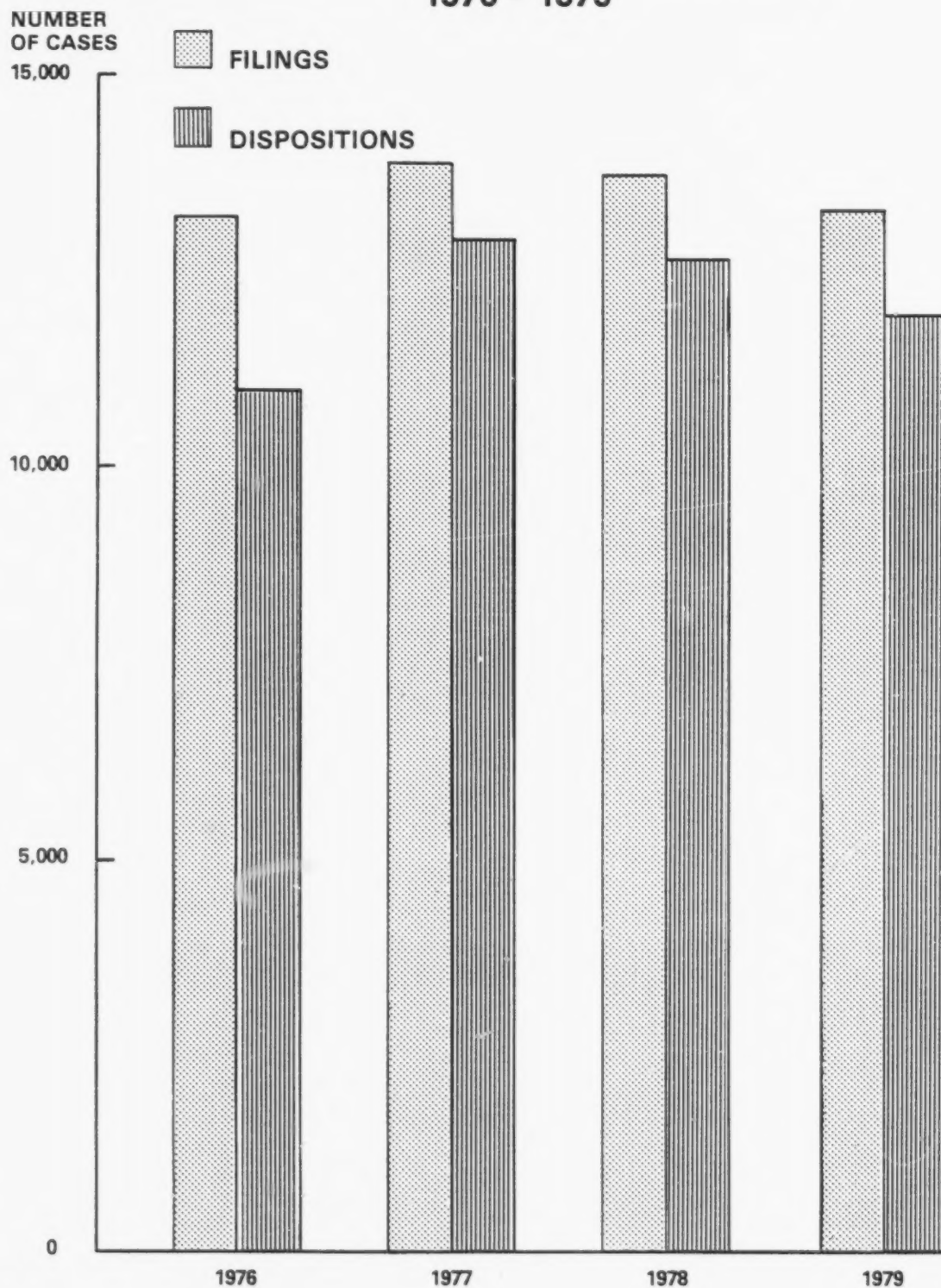
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,211	1,570	1,425	1,415	+ 16	- 1
Second	214	219	251	239	+ 11	- 5
Third	6,944	8,521	7,607	7,544	+ 8	- 1
Fourth	2,454	2,475	3,225	2,840	+ 15	- 12

SUPERIOR COURTS

SUMMARY OF FILINGS & DISPOSITIONS

1976 - 1979



**SUPERIOR COURTS
RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS TO FILINGS
1979**

(See Note 3)

COURT	FILINGS	DISPOSITIONS	RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS TO FILINGS
Anchorage	7,587	6,599	86%
Barrow	106	72	67%
Bethel	322	249	77%
Fairbanks	2,542	2,519	99%
Juneau	674	579	85%
Kenai	635	547	86%
Ketchikan	534	582	108%
Kodiak	473	398	84%
Nome	311	239	76%
Sitka	308	254	82%
TOTAL	13,492	12,038	89%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,516	1,415	93%
Second	311	239	76%
Third	8,695	7,544	86%
Fourth	2,970	2,840	95%

**SUPERIOR COURTS
RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS
TO FILINGS
1976 - 1979**

(See Note 3)

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	85%	96%	86%	86%	+ 1	—
Barrow	72%	77%	87%	67%	- 5	- 20
Bethel	92%	90%	104%	77%	- 15	- 27
Fairbanks	71%	81%	105%	99%	+ 28	- 6
Juneau	85%	92%	88%	85%	—	- 3
Kenai	79%	84%	90%	86%	+ 7	- 4
Ketchikan	67%	108%	87%	108%	+ 41	+ 21
Kodiak	78%	87%	92%	84%	+ 6	- 8
Nome	86%	78%	82%	76%	- 10	- 6
Sitka	82%	75%	78%	82%	—	+ 4
TOTAL	81%	92%	90%	89%	+ 8	- 1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	79%	95%	86%	93%	+ 14	+ 7
Second	86%	78%	82%	76%	+ 10	+ 6
Third	84%	95%	86%	86%	+ 2	—
Fourth	71%	82%	105%	95%	+ 24	- 10

**SUPERIOR COURTS
JURY COSTS PER TRIAL**

LOCATION	NO. JURY TRIALS	JUROR PAYMENTS	JUROR COST PER TRIAL	JURY DAYS PER TRIAL
Anchorage	74	98,321	1,329	66
Barrow	5	6,238	1,248	62
Bethel	4	3,934	984	49
Fairbanks	49	58,625	1,196	60
Juneau	7	9,525	1,361	68
Kenai	9	8,946	994	50
Ketchikan	7	4,535	648	32
Kodiak	4	3,826	959	48
Nome	2	5,390	2,695	135
Sitka	1	835	835	42
TOTAL	162	200,175	1,236	62

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	15	14,895	993	50
Second	2	5,390	2,695	135
Third	87	111,093	1,277	64
Fourth	38	68,797	1,186	59

**SUPERIOR COURTS
BACKLOG MONTHS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1979**

(See Note 4)

COURT	(1) CASES PENDING	(2) AVERAGE DISPOSITIONS PER MONTH IN 1979	BACKLOG MONTHS (1) ÷ (2)
Anchorage	10,116	550	18.4
Barrow	50	6	8.3
Bethel	220	21	10.5
Fairbanks	2,522	210	12.0
Juneau	526	48	10.9
Kenai	550	46	11.9
Ketchikan	348	49	7.1
Kodiak	426	33	12.9
Nome	282	20	14.1
Sitka	217	21	10.3
TOTAL	15,257	1,003	15.2

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,091	118	9.2
Second	282	30	14.1
Third	11,092	628	17.7
Fourth	2,792	237	11.8

**SUPERIOR COURTS
BACKLOG MONTHS
AS OF DECEMBER 31**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	14.8	12.3	15.8	18.4	+ 24	+ 16
Barrow	7.4	7.0	4.4	8.3	+ 12	+ 88
Bethel	4.9	4.7	4.8	10.5	+114	+118
Fairbanks	10.9	13.5	9.3	12.0	+ 10	+ 29
Juneau	9.8	9.8	11.1	10.9	+ 11	- 2
Kenai	12.4	11.8	10.9	11.9	- 5	+ 9
Ketchikan	13.8	6.6	9.1	7.1	- 49	- 22
Kodiak	11.5	9.0	9.6	12.9	+ 12	+ 34
Nome	9.3	11.1	11.5	14.1	+ 51	+ 22
Sitka	8.7	9.7	11.7	10.3	+ 18	- 12
TOTAL	13.1	11.8	12.9	15.2	+ 16	+ 17

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	10.9	8.4	10.4	9.2	- 16	- 12
Second	9.3	11.1	11.5	14.1	+ 51	+ 22
Third	14.6	12.1	15.1	17.7	+ 21	+ 17
Fourth	10.5	12.6	8.8	11.8	+ 12	+ 34

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
FILINGS**

1976 - 1979

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	366	338	261	281	- 23	+ 8
Barrow	3	13	12	13	+333	+ 8
Bethel	22	36	58	47	+114	- 19
Fairbanks	227	195	167	133	- 41	- 20
Juneau	23	26	63	31	+ 35	- 51
Kenai	26	23	80	51	+ 96	- 36
Ketchikan	29	44	39	46	+ 59	+ 18
Kodiak	51	36	48	46	- 10	- 4
Nome	23	29	37	31	+ 35	- 16
Sitka	12	12	13	12	—	- 8
TOTAL	782	752	778	691	- 12	- 11

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	64	82	115	89	+ 39	- 23
Second	23	29	37	31	+ 35	- 16
Third	443	397	389	378	- 15	- 3
Fourth	252	244	237	193	- 24	- 19

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1979**

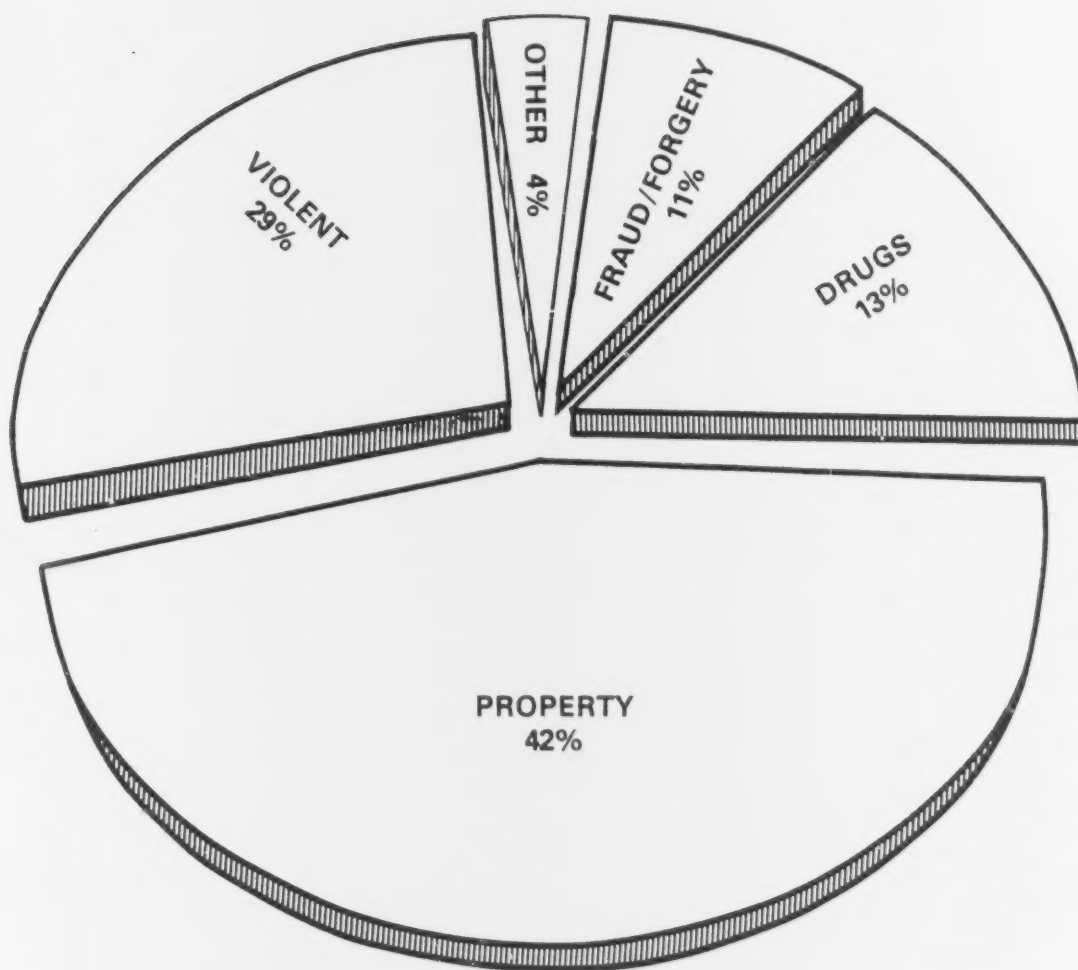
(See Note 5)

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	FRAUD/ FORGERY	DRUGS	OTHER	
Anchorage	69	128	40	35	9	281
Barrow	6	4	3	0	0	13
Bethel	26	10	3	7	1	47
Fairbanks	46	58	13	11	5	133
Juneau	7	19	3	2	0	31
Kenai	6	20	3	19	3	51
Ketchikan	10	20	7	7	2	46
Kodiak	17	19	3	3	4	46
Nome	12	10	0	6	3	31
Sitka	3	3	4	2	0	12
TOTAL	202	291	79	92	27	691
% OF TOTAL	29%	42%	11%	13%	4%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	20	42	14	11	2	89
Second	12	10	0	6	3	31
Third	92	167	46	57	16	378
Fourth	78	72	19	18	6	193

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1979**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	492	309	302	315	- 36	+ 4
Barrow	3	10	11	13	+333	+ 18
Bethel	35	44	60	42	+ 20	- 30
Fairbanks	192	215	251	122	- 36	- 51
Juneau	33	41	71	54	+ 64	- 24
Kenai	21	22	73	54	+157	- 27
Ketchikan	35	46	35	66	+ 88	+ 88
Kodiak	50	47	45	43	- 14	- 4
Mome	26	20	42	32	+ 23	- 24
Sitka	11	10	15	10	- 9	- 33
TOTAL	898	764	905	751	- 16	- 17

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	79	97	121	130	+ 65	+ 7
Second	26	20	42	32	+ 23	- 24
Third	563	378	420	412	- 27	- 2
Fourth	230	269	322	177	- 23	- 45

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
STAGE OF DISPOSITION
1979**

COURT	BEFORE FIRST APPEAR- ANCE	AT ARRAIGN- MENT	BETWEEN ARRAIGN- MENT AND TRIAL	TRIAL			CHANGE OF VENUE	OTHER	TOTAL
				COURT	JURY	TOTAL			
Anchorage	1	5	216	6	49	55	—	38	315
Barrow	0	0	8	0	5	5	—	0	13
Bethel	0	1	36	0	3	3	—	2	42
Fairbanks	0	4	78	4	33	37	—	3	122
Juneau	0	4	44	1	5	6	0	0	54
Kenai	1	1	43	0	7	7	—	2	54
Ketchikan	1	4	54	1	6	7	—	—	66
Kodiak	1	5	33	0	3	3	—	1	43
Nome	0	0	26	1	2	3	—	3	32
Sitka	0	1	7	0	1	1	—	1	10
TOTAL	4	25	545	13	114	127	—	50	751
% OF TOTAL	1%	3%	72%	2%	15%	17%	—	7%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1	9	105	2	12	14	—	1	130
Second	0	0	26	1	2	3	—	3	32
Third	3	11	292	6	59	65	—	41	412
Fourth	0	5	122	4	41	45	—	5	177

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
DISPOSITIONS BETWEEN ARRAIGNMENT AND TRIAL (PRETRIAL)**

1979

COURT	CASES DISPOSED OF BETWEEN ARRAIGNMENT AND TRIAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL FELONY CASES	PRE-TRIAL RESULTS		
			DISMISSED	CHANGE OF PLEA TO GUILTY	
				ORIGINAL CHARGE	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE
Anchorage	216	68%	84	126	6
Barrow	8	61%	1	5	2
Bethel	36	86%	6	27	3
Fairbanks	78	55%	16	56	6
Juneau	44	81%	4	27	13
Kenai	43	79%	20	20	3
Ketchikan	54	81%	11	25	18
Kodiak	33	77%	6	19	8
Nome	26	81%	6	11	9
Sitka	7	70%	2	3	2
TOTAL	545	73%	156	319	70
% OF TOTAL			29%	58%	13%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	105	81%	17	55	33
Second	26	81%	6	11	9
Third	292	71%	110	165	17
Fourth	122	69%	23	88	11

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
RESULTS OF COURT TRIALS**

1979

COURT	COURTS TRIALS	% OF TOTAL FELONY TRIALS	TRIAL RESULTS				
			ACQUITTAL	MISTRIAL WITH SUB- SEQUENT DISMISSAL	CHANGE OF PLEA TO GUILTY	GUILTY	
						ORIGINAL CHARGE	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE
Anchorage	6	11%	2	0	0	3	1
Barrow	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bethel	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks	4	11%	0	0	0	4	0
Juneau	1	17%	1	0	0	0	0
Kenai	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ketchikan	1	14%	1	0	0	0	0
Kodiak	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nome	1	33%	0	0	0	1	0
Sitka	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	13	10%	4	0	0	8	1
% OF TOTAL			31%	—	—	61%	8%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2	14%	2	0	0	0	0
Second	1	33%	0	0	0	1	0
Third	6	9%	2	0	0	3	1
Fourth	4	9%	0	0	0	4	0

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
RESULTS OF JURY TRIALS
1979**

COURT	JURY TRIALS	% OF TOTAL FELONY TRIALS	TRIAL RESULTS				
			ACQUITTAL	MISTRIAL WITH SUB-SEQUENT DISMISSAL	CHANGE OF PLEA TO GUILTY	GUILTY	
						ORIGINAL CHARGE	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE
Anchorage	49	89%	18	4	0	24	3
Barrow	5	100%	2	0	0	3	0
Bethel	3	100%	0	0	0	3	0
Fairbanks	33	89%	4	2	2	20	5
Juneau	5	84%	0	1	0	4	0
Kenai	7	100%	1	0	0	6	0
Ketchikan	6	86%	1	0	0	5	0
Kodiak	3	100%	1	0	0	2	0
Nome	2	67%	1	0	0	1	0
Sitka	1	100%	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	114	90%	29	7	2	68	8
% OF TOTAL			25%	6%	2%	60%	7%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	12	86%	2	1	0	9	0
Second	2	67%	1	0	0	1	0
Third	59	91%	20	4	0	32	3
Fourth	41	91%	6	2	2	26	5

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
TRIAL RATE
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	11%	18%	17%	17%	+ 6	—
Barrow	0	0	36%	38%	—	+ 2
Bethel	9%	27%	14%	7%	- 2	- 7
Fairbanks	25%	30%	26%	30%	+ 5	- 4
Juneau	6%	12%	17%	11%	+ 5	- 6
Kenai	14%	23%	10%	13%	- 1	+ 3
Ketchikan	20%	9%	20%	11%	- 9	- 9
Kodiak	28%	19%	13%	7%	- 21	- 6
Nome	19%	10%	7%	9%	- 10	- 2
Sitka	0	0	20%	10%	—	- 10
TOTAL	15%	21%	18%	17%	+ 2	- 1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	11%	9%	18%	11%	—	- 7
Second	19%	10%	7%	9%	- 10	+ 2
Third	12%	19%	16%	16%	+ 4	—
Fourth	25%	28%	24%	25%	—	+ 1

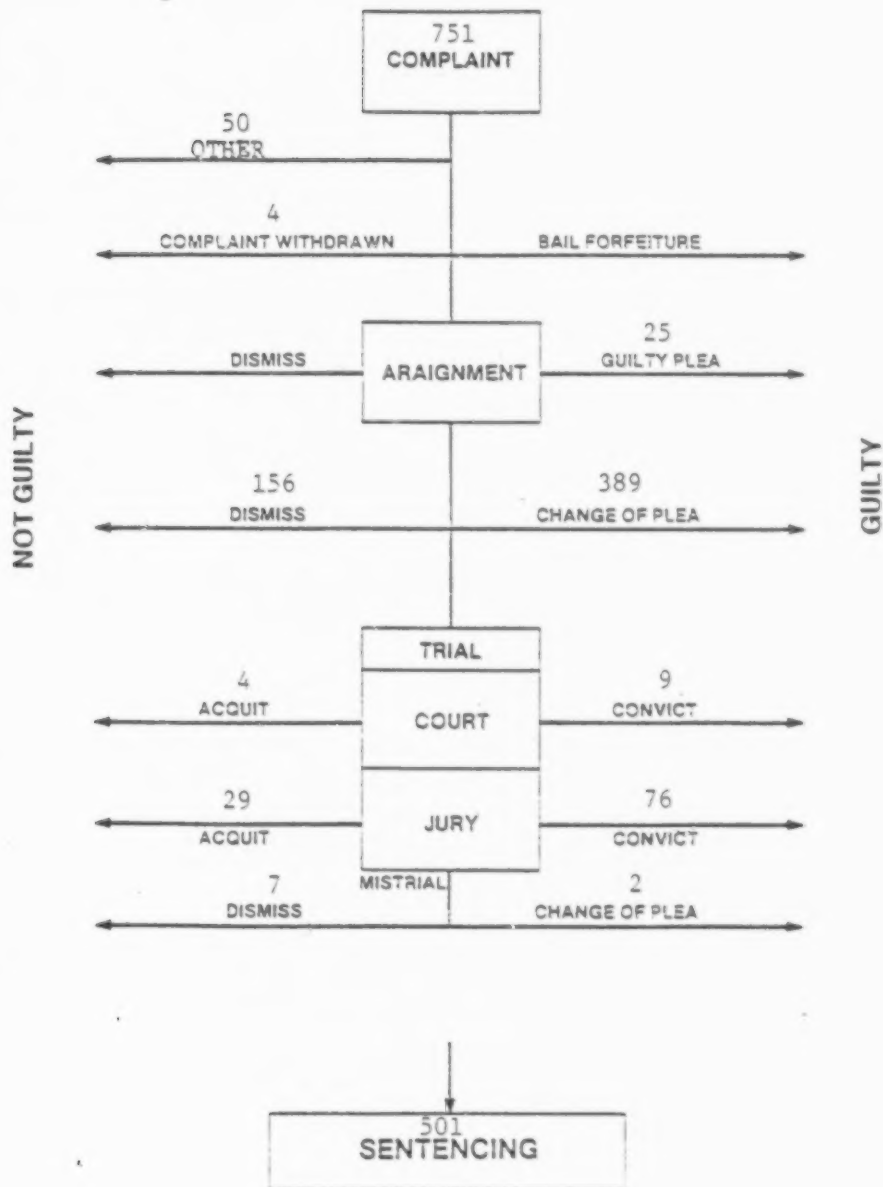
**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
AVERAGE DAYS PER TRIAL
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	9.6	6.4	8.2	6.8	- 29	- 17
Barrow	4.0	2.5	1.3	2.0	- 50	+ 54
Bethel	2.0	2.2	3.3	1.0	- 50	- 70
Fairbanks	5.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	- 34	- 5
Juneau	2.6	3.0	3.2	7.0	+169	+119
Kenai	9.0	4.2	4.7	2.5	- 72	- 47
Ketchikan	2.2	2.8	2.6	3.1	+ 41	+ 19
Kodiak	2.8	4.3	4.1	1.0	- 64	- 76
Nome	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	+ 54	—
Sitka	—	—	3.6	2.0	—	- 44
TOTAL	6.1	4.4	5.7	4.9	- 20	-15

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

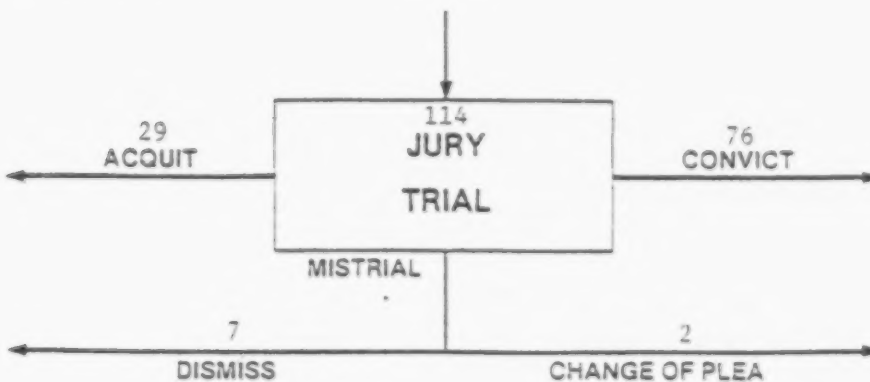
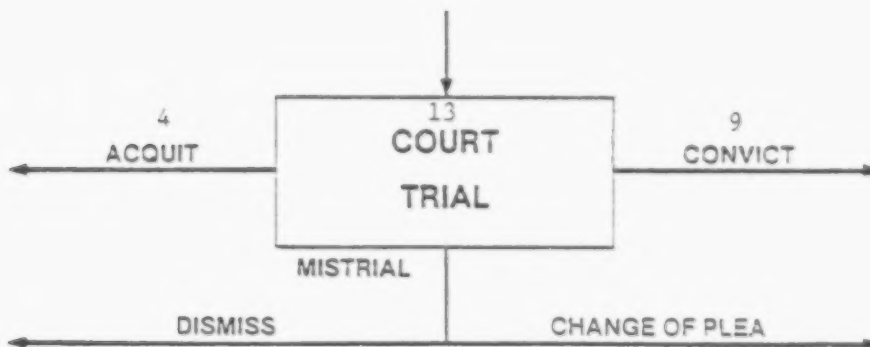
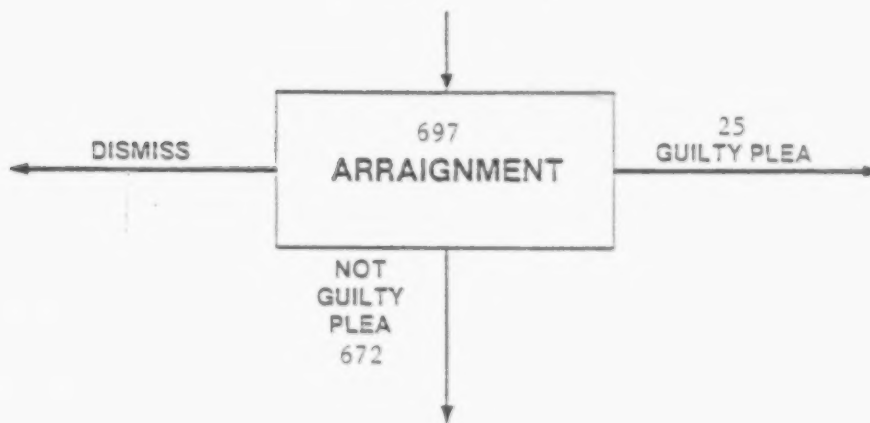
First	2.2	2.9	3.2	4.7	+114	+ 47
Second	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	+ 54	—
Third	8.9	6.0	7.8	6.1	- 31	- 22
Fourth	5.1	3.6	3.4	3.3	- 35	- 3

SUPERIOR COURTS DISPOSITION OF FELONIES 1979



SUPERIOR COURTS DISPOSITION OF FELONIES BY STAGES

1979



**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
CONVICTION RATES
1979**

(See Note 6)

COURT	DISPOSI- TIONS	LESS		NET DISPOSI- TIONS	GUILTY AT				CONVIC- TION RATE
		CHANGE OF VENUE	NO APPEAR- ANCE		ARRAIGN- MENT	PRE- TRIAL	TRIAL	TOTAL	
Anchorage	315		39	276	5	132	31	168	61%
Barrow	13		0	13	0	7	3	10	76%
Bethel	42		2	40	1	30	3	34	85%
Fairbanks	122		3	119	4	62	31	97	82%
Juneau	54			54	4	40	4	48	89%
Kenai	54		3	51	1	23	6	30	58%
Ketchikan	66		1	65	4	43	5	52	80%
Kodiak	43		2	41	5	27	2	34	83%
Nome	32		3	29	0	20	2	22	75%
Sitka	10		1	9	1	5	0	6	67%
TOTAL	751		54	697	25	389	87	501	72%
% OF TOTAL				100%	4%	56%	12%	72%	

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	130		2	128	9	88	9	106	83%
Second	32		3	29	0	20	2	22	75%
Third	412		44	368	11	182	39	232	63%
Fourth	177		5	172	5	99	37	141	82%

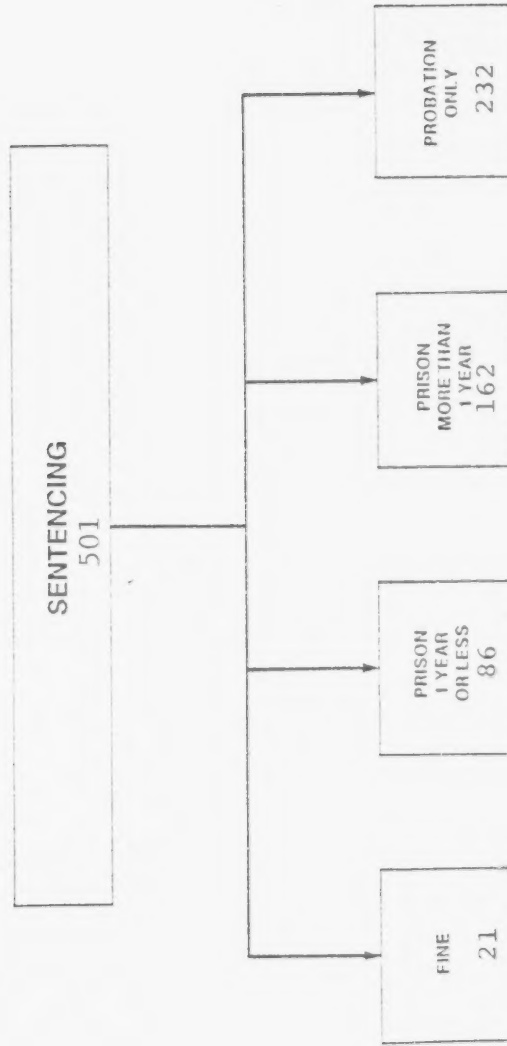
**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
SENTENCING PATTERNS
1979**

COURT	CONVIC- TIONS	SENTENCE IMPOSED LESS SUSPENDED						FINE ONLY
		0	LESS THAN ONE YEARS	ONE TO THREE YEARS	FOUR TO SIX YEARS	SEVEN TO TEN YEARS	OVER TEN YEARS	
Anchorage	168	74	19	40	15	8	9	3
Barrow	10	4	2	1	1	0	1	1
Bethel	34	11	12	6	3	0	2	0
Fairbanks	97	42	22	12	5	3	11	2
Juneau	48	23	5	9	2	1	1	7
Kenai	30	12	9	6	1	1	0	1
Ketchikan	52	25	9	6	2	5	0	5
Kodiak	34	22	3	2	3	1	2	1
Nome	22	15	4	3	0	0	0	0
Sitka	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	501	232	86	85	32	19	26	21
% OF TOTAL	100%	46%	17%	17%	6%	4%	5%	4%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	106	52	15	15	4	6	1	13
Second	22	15	4	3	0	0	0	0
Third	232	108	31	48	19	10	11	5
Fourth	141	57	36	19	9	3	14	3

FELONY SENTENCING



**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION ^{1/}
1979**

COURT	DISPOSITIONS	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	315	195	105	40%
Barrow	13	89	87	0%
Bethel	42	113	67	24%
Fairbanks	122	143	104	35%
Juneau	54	172	96	45%
Kenai	54	131	101	40%
Ketchikan	66	229	110	48%
Kodiak	43	153	90	36%
Nome	32	95	69	12%
Sitka	10	96	83	22%
TOTAL	751	169	99	37%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	130	195	102	45%
Second	32	95	69	12%
Third	412	182	103	40%
Fourth	177	132	94	30%

^{1/} Measured from first appearance to dismissal, acquittal or sentencing.

AGE OF CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS

SUPERIOR COURT - FELONIES

NUMBER
OF CASES

500

400

300

200

100

0

TOTAL
751 CASES

244

66

121

104

71

92

26

27

1 to
30 days

31 to
60 days

61 to
90 days

91 to
120 days

121 to
180 days

181 to
365 days

366 to
730 days

OVER
730 days

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
MEDIAN AGE OF
CASES AT DISPOSITION
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	106	79	110	105	- 1	- 5
Barrow	30	15	90	87	+190	- 3
Bethel	64	94	76	67	+ 5	- 12
Fairbanks	103	97	101	104	+ 1	+ 3
Juneau	59	74	59	96	+ 63	+ 63
Kenai	53	105	78	101	+ 91	+ 29
Ketchikan	71	39	66	110	+ 55	+ 67
Kodiak	81	95	74	90	+ 11	+ 22
Nome	102	140	51	69	- 32	+ 35
Sitka	53	27	54	83	+ 57	+ 54
TOTAL	102	84	91	99	- 3	+ 9

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	63	53	60	102	+ 62	+ 70
Second	102	140	51	69	- 32	+ 35
Third	100	82	101	103	+ 3	+ 2
Fourth	102	93	96	94	- 8	- 2

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES**
CASES PENDING AS OF DECEMBER 31
1976 - 1979

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	217	181	140	160	- 26	+ 14
Barrow	0	3	4	7	—	+ 75
Bethel	22	7	5	27	+ 23	+440
Fairbanks	118	142	58	88	- 24	+ 52
Juneau	9	13	5	13	+ 44	+160
Kenai	20	16	23	27	+ 35	+ 17
Ketchikan	10	8	12	14	+ 40	+ 17
Kodiak	17	15	18	21	+ 24	+ 17
Nome	14	17	12	17	+ 21	+ 42
Sitka	6	8	6	8	+ 33	+ 33
TOTAL	433	410	283	382	- 12	+ 35

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	25	29	23	35	+ 40	+ 52
Second	14	17	12	17	+ 21	+ 42
Third	254	212	181	208	- 18	+ 15
Fourth	140	152	67	122	- 13	+ 82

**SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1979**

COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	160	509	471	89%
Barrow	7	652	679	86%
Bethel	27	261	120	50%
Fairbanks	88	386	294	71%
Juneau	13	536	609	100%
Kenai	27	381	326	78%
Ketchikan	14	271	106	43%
Kodiak	21	325	285	71%
Nome	17	413	165	59%
Sitka	8	501	305	100%
TOTAL	382	435	363	78%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	35	422	338	77%
Second	17	413	165	59%
Third	208	474	433	86%
Fourth	122	374	278	67%

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL CASES
FILINGS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	150	193	238	204	+ 36	- 14
Barrow	1	1	7	3	+200	- 57
Bethel	6	27	11	17	+183	+ 55
Fairbanks	18	37	63	64	+256	+ 2
Juneau	4	16	16	12	+200	- 25
Kenai	6	8	16	28	+367	+ 75
Ketchikan	4	1	8	10	+150	+ 25
Kodiak	7	27	43	29	+314	- 33
Nome	11	16	7	13	+ 18	+ 86
Sitka	2	4	3	3	+ 50	—
TOTAL	209	330	412	383	+ 83	- 7

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	10	21	27	25	+150	- 7
Second	11	16	7	13	+ 18	+ 86
Third	163	228	297	261	+ 60	- 12
Fourth	25	65	81	84	+236	+ 4

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL FILINGS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1979**

(See Note 5)

COURT	MISDE- MEANOR	PROBATION REVOCA- TION	APPEALS		OTHER	TOTAL
			FROM DISTRICT COURT	TO SUPREME COURT		
Anchorage	3	113	37	41	10	204
Barrow	1	—	—	2	—	3
Bethel	—	14	—	3	—	17
Fairbanks	6	18	1	31	8	64
Juneau	1	2	1	7	1	12
Kenai	3	6	11	5	3	28
Ketchikan	1	7	1	1	0	10
Kodiak	0	14	1	7	7	29
Nome	2	7	0	3	1	13
Sitka	0	0	0	3	0	3
TOTAL	17	181	52	103	30	383
% OF TOTAL	4%	47%	14%	27%	8%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2	9	2	11	1	25
Second	2	7	0	3	1	13
Third	6	133	49	53	20	261
Fourth	7	32	1	36	8	84

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	118	139	130	218	+ 84	+ 67
Barrow	1	0	1	0	—	—
Bethel	8	24	13	10	+ 25	- 23
Fairbanks	19	20	54	36	+ 89	- 33
Juneau	7	8	6	8	+ 14	+ 33
Kenai	6	1	5	24	+300	+380
Ketchikan	4	2	5	6	+ 50	+ 20
Kodiak	9	29	19	23	+156	+ 21
Nome	5	11	5	8	+ 60	+ 60
Sitka	2	4	2	2	—	—
TOTAL	179	238	240	335	+ 87	+ 40

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	13	14	13	16	+ 23	+ 23
Second	5	11	5	8	+ 60	+ 60
Third	133	169	154	265	+ 99	+ 72
Fourth	28	44	68	46	+ 64	- 33

**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
FILINGS**

1976 - 1979

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	979	996	1,045	999	+ 2	- 5
Barrow	5	14	1	20	+300	+1900
Bethel	46	58	57	46	—	- 20
Fairbanks	258	263	304	321	+ 24	+ 5
Juneau	108	85	97	72	- 34	- 26
Kenai	32	43	44	65	+103	+ 47
Ketchikan	77	82	77	66	- 15	- 15
Kodiak	34	51	44	56	+ 64	+ 27
Nome	53	54	65	57	+ 7	- 13
Sitka	32	33	35	46	+ 43	+ 31
TOTAL	1,624	1,679	1,769	1,748	+ 7	- 2

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	217	200	209	184	- 16	- 12
Second	53	54	65	57	+ 7	- 13
Third	1,045	1,090	1,133	1,120	+ 7	- 2
Fourth	309	335	362	387	+ 25	+ 6

SUPERIOR COURTS PROBATE CASES FILINGS 1976 - 1979

NUMBER
OF CASES

2000

1500

1000

500

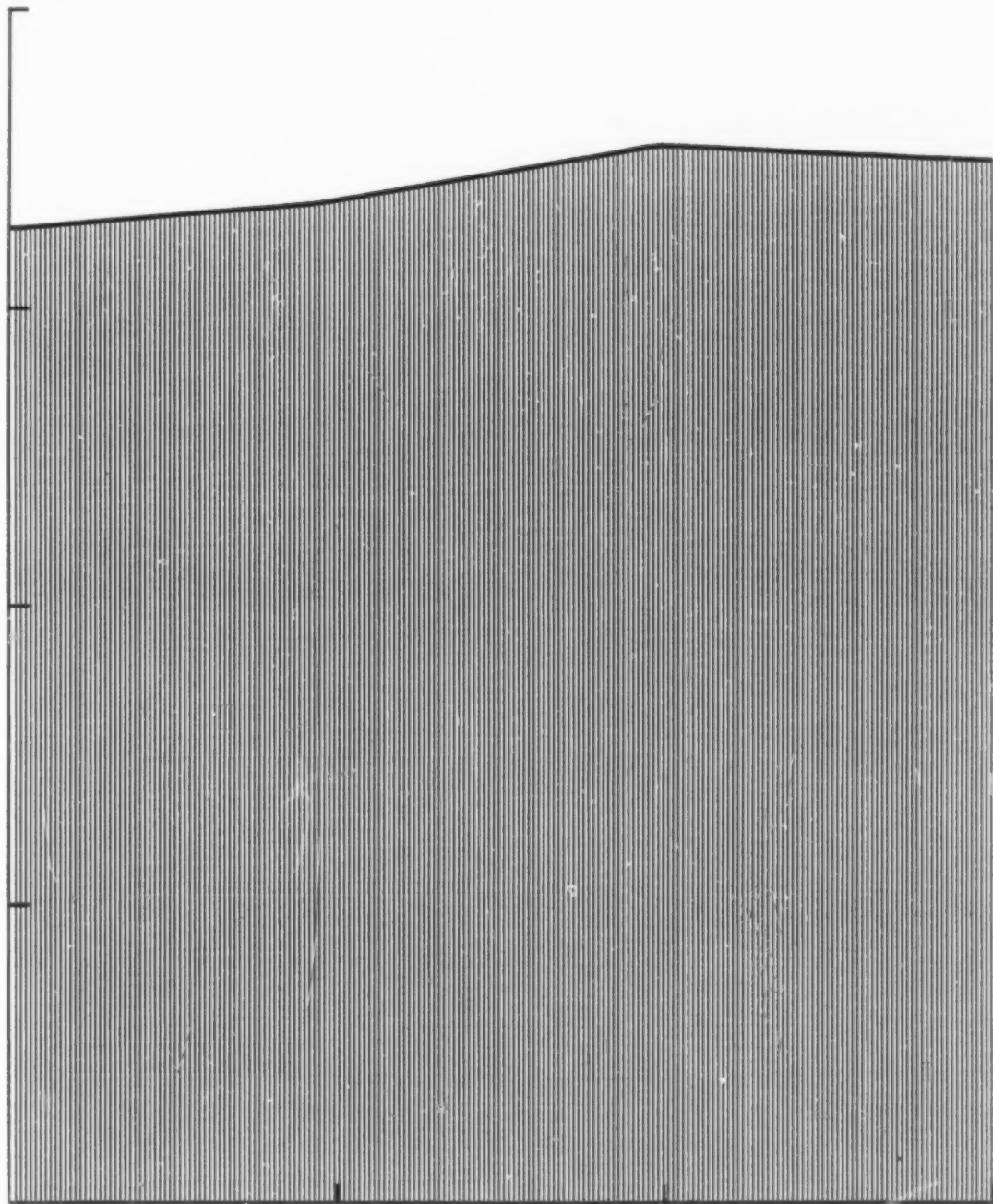
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1976

1977

1978

1979



**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS**

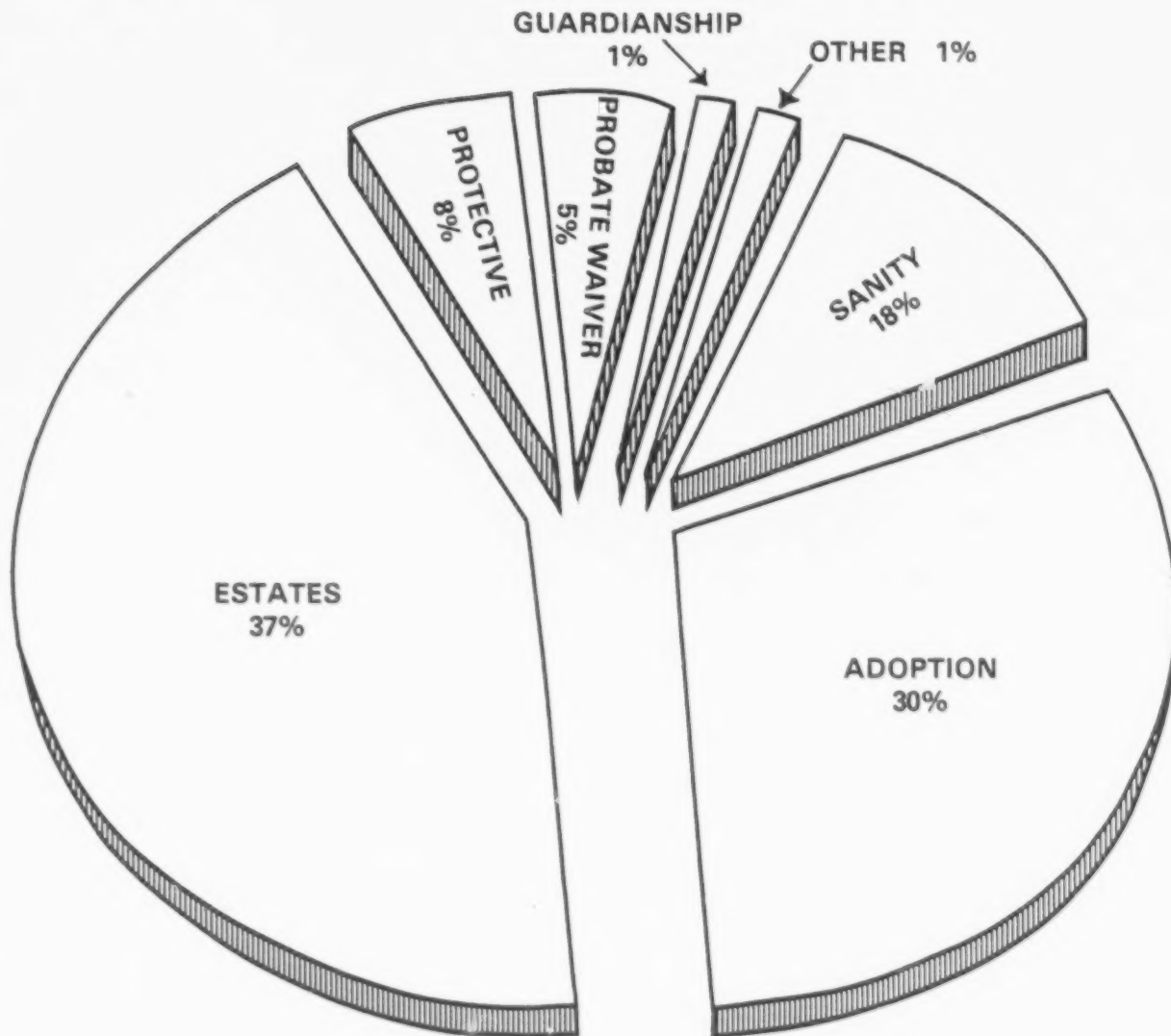
1979

COURT	CASE TYPE							TOTAL
	ADOP- TION	ESTATES	SANITY	GUARD- IANSHIP	PROBATE WAIVER	PROTEC- TIVE	OTHER	
Anchorage	267	321	234	0	80	94	3	999
Barrow	11	8	1	0	0	0	0	20
Bethel	22	13	9	2	0	0	0	46
Fairbanks	102	169	26	2	0	15	7	321
Juneau	24	37	5	2	0	2	2	72
Kenai	22	21	6	3	0	12	1	65
Ketchikan	17	30	10	8	0	1	0	66
Kodiak	28	13	8	0	0	6	1	56
Nome	26	18	12	0	0	1	0	57
Sitka	9	22	4	1	2	1	7	46
TOTAL	528	652	315	18	82	132	21	1,748
% OF TOTAL	30%	37%	18%	1%	5%	8%	1%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	50	89	19	11	2	4	9	184
Second	26	18	12	0	0	1	0	57
Third	317	355	248	3	80	112	5	1,120
Fourth	135	190	36	4	0	15	7	387

**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1979**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	805	895	1,035	956	+ 18	- 8
Barrow	0	12	3	18	—	+500
Bethel	36	65	49	29	- 20	- 41
Fairbanks	199	173	312	333	+ 67	+ 7
Juneau	57	87	78	51	- 11	- 35
Kenai	27	29	38	38	+ 40	—
Ketchikan	52	114	51	53	+ 2	+ 4
Kodiak	18	27	29	38	+111	+ 31
Nome	48	51	49	34	- 30	- 31
Sitka	17	21	25	61	+258	+144
TOTAL	1,259	1,474	1,669	1,611	+ 27	- 4

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	126	222	154	165	+ 30	+ 7
Second	48	51	49	34	- 30	- 31
Third	850	951	1,102	1,032	+ 21	- 7
Fourth	235	250	364	380	+ 61	+ 4

**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION
1979**

COURT	DISPOSITION	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	956	457	63	28%
Barrow	18	44	15	0%
Bethel	29	145	98	7%
Fairbanks	333	584	123	39%
Juneau	51	134	63	10%
Kenai	38	211	84	24%
Ketchikan	53	276	90	28%
Kodiak	38	271	56	24%
Nome	34	151	43	9%
Sitka	61	657	204	44%
TOTAL	1,611	448	81	29%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	165	373	124	28%
Second	34	151	43	9%
Third	1,032	441	63	28%
Fourth	380	525	116	35%

SUPERIOR COURTS PROBATE CASES

CASES PENDING AS OF DECEMBER 31
1976 - 1979

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	1,538	1,515	1,525	1,581	+ 2	+ 3
Barrow	5	9	7	14	+180	+100
Bethel	23	30	38	64	+178	+ 68
Fairbanks	238	352	344	472	+ 98	+ 37
Juneau	68	64	83	94	+ 38	+ 13
Kenai	29	49	55	83	+186	+ 50
Ketchikan	74	80	106	99	+ 33	- 7
Kodiak	45	73	88	110	+144	+ 25
Nome	47	56	72	102	+117	+ 41
Sitka	34	50	60	56	+ 64	- 7
TOTAL	2,101	2,278	2,378	2,675	+ 27	+ 12

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	176	194	249	249	+ 41	—
Second	47	56	72	102	+117	+ 41
Third	1,612	1,637	1,668	1,774	+ 10	+ 6
Fourth	266	391	389	550	+106	+ 41

**SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF 1979**

COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	1,581	1,033	735	72%
Barrow	14	518	456	57%
Bethel	64	610	522	61%
Fairbanks	472	733	633	68%
Juneau	94	483	417	56%
Kenai	83	523	359	49%
Ketchikan	99	588	508	64%
Kodiak	110	865	771	71%
Nome	102	742	614	70%
Sitka	56	715	570	67%
TOTAL	2,675	891	676	69%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	249	577	516	62%
Second	102	742	614	70%
Third	1,774	999	720	71%
Fourth	550	713	616	67%

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
FILINGS
1976 - 1979**

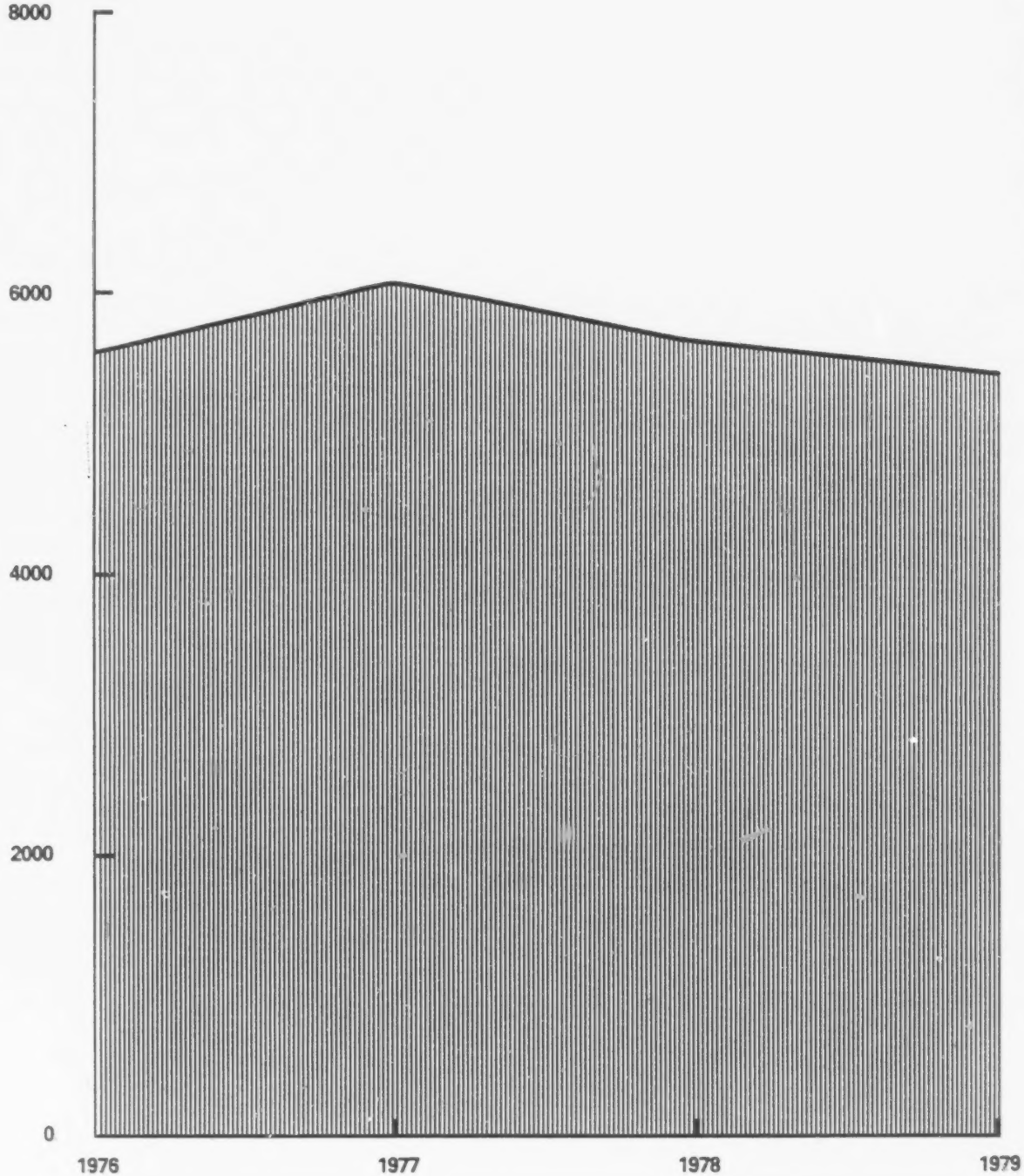
COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	3,201	3,516	3,379	3,155	- 2	- 7
Barrow	1	12	4	30	+2900	+650
Bethel	51	48	39	63	+ 23	+ 61
Fairbanks	1,231	1,179	1,046	996	- 20	- 5
Juneau	309	315	309	312	—	—
Kenai	187	241	251	253	+ 35	—
Ketchikan	249	262	254	232	- 7	- 9
Kodiak	154	240	176	200	+ 29	+ 13
Nome	63	83	92	74	+ 17	- 20
Sitka	90	142	118	130	+ 44	+ 10
TOTAL	5,536	6,038	5,668	5,445	- 2	- 4

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	648	719	681	674	+ 4	- 2
Second	63	83	92	74	+ 17	- 20
Third	3,542	3,997	3,806	3,608	+ 1	- 6
Fourth	1,283	1,239	1,089	1,089	- 16	—

SUPERIOR COURTS DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES FILINGS 1976 - 1979

NUMBER
OF CASES
8000



**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1979**

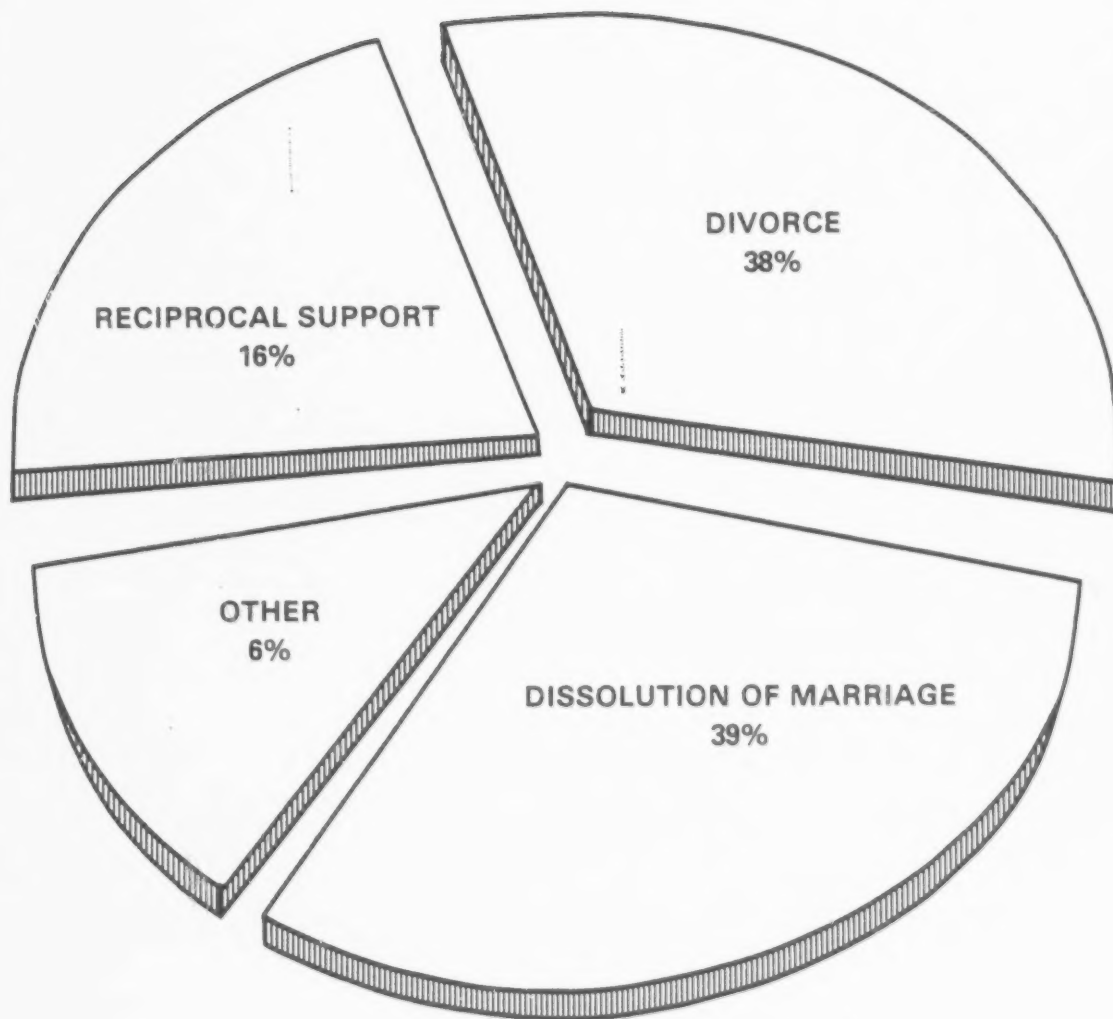
(See Note 5)

COURT	CASE TYPE				TOTAL
	DIVORCE	DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE	RECIPROCAL SUPPORT	OTHER	
Anchorage	1,142	1,299	575	139	3,155
Barrow	16	11	0	3	30
Bethel	33	7	2	21	63
Fairbanks	354	436	133	73	996
Juneau	184	72	35	21	312
Kenai	90	104	50	9	253
Ketchikan	65	113	43	11	232
Kodiak	116	48	21	15	200
Nome	22	19	5	28	74
Sitka	67	28	18	17	130
TOTAL	2,089	2,137	882	337	5,445
% OF TOTAL	38%	39%	16%	6%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	316	213	96	49	674
Second	22	19	5	28	74
Third	1,348	1,451	646	163	3,608
Fourth	403	454	135	97	1,089

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1979**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	2,856	3,674	3,202	3,014	- 11	- 6
Barrow	1	10	8	15	+1400	+ 87
Bethel	51	37	45	49	- 4	+ 8
Fairbanks	1,077	1,075	1,190	1,030	- 4	- 13
Juneau	308	315	292	276	- 10	- 5
Kenai	133	187	250	224	+ 68	- 11
Ketchikan	216	292	254	235	+ 9	- 7
Kodiak	113	206	187	199	+ 76	+ 6
Nome	61	60	85	55	- 10	- 36
Sitka	80	126	111	120	+ 50	+ 8
TOTAL	4,896	5,982	5,624	5,217	+ 6	- 8

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	604	733	657	631	+ 4	- 4
Second	61	60	85	55	- 10	- 36
Third	3,102	4,067	3,639	3,437	+ 10	- 6
Fourth	1,129	1,122	1,243	1,094	- 4	- 12

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
STAGE OF DISPOSITION**

1979

COURT	BEFORE THE ANSWER	BETWEEN ANSWER AND HEARING/ TRIAL	HEARING (UNCON- TESTED DIVORCE)	TRIAL	TOTAL
Anchorage	928	101	1,849	136	3,014
Barrow	3	1	10	1	15
Bethel	16	12	21	0	49
Fairbanks	263	77	662	28	1,030
Juneau	49	16	207	4	276
Kenai	62	25	130	7	224
Ketchikan	57	15	150	13	235
Kodiak	49	13	129	8	199
Nome	15	16	24	0	55
Sitka	32	32	55	1	120
TOTAL	1,474	308	3,237	198	5,217
% OF TOTAL	28%	6%	62%	4%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	138	63	412	18	631
Second	15	16	24	0	55
Third	1,039	139	2,108	151	3,437
Fourth	282	90	693	29	1,094

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATION CASES
AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION
1979**

COURT	DISPOSITION	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	3,014	220	60	14%
Barrow	15	165	52	14%
Bethel	49	174	88	22%
Fairbanks	1,030	198	77	20%
Juneau	276	100	53	7%
Kenai	224	201	82	19%
Ketchikan	235	133	59	8%
Kodiak	199	143	58	14%
Nome	55	203	126	15%
Sitka	120	182	77	20%
TOTAL	5,217	200	65	15%

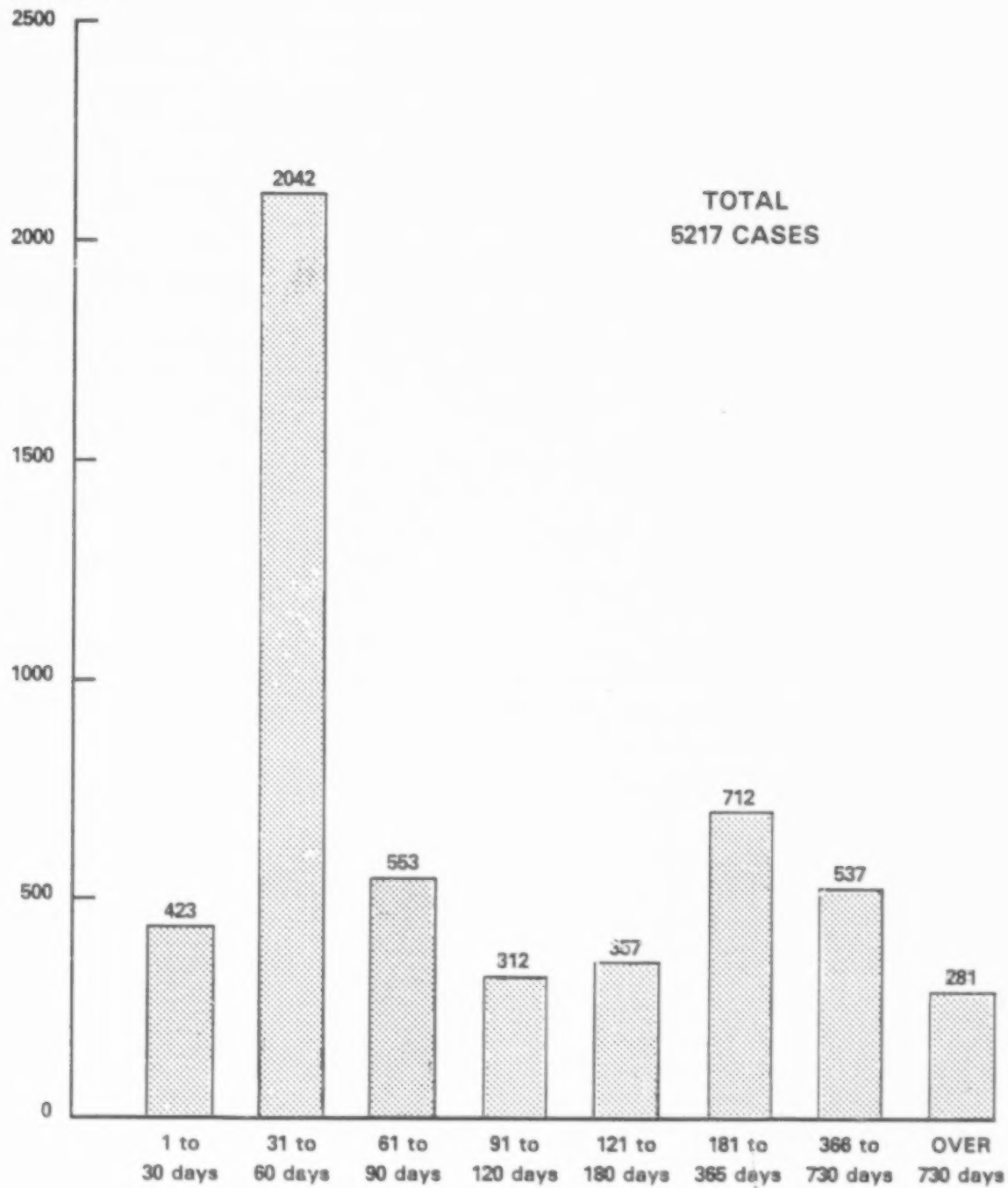
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	631	128	60	10%
Second	55	203	126	15%
Third	3,437	214	61	14%
Fourth	1,094	196	77	20%

AGE OF CIVIL DISPOSITIONS

SUPERIOR COURT - DOMESTIC RELATIONS

NUMBER
OF CASES



**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
MEDIAN AGE OF CASES
AT DISPOSITION**

1976 - 1979

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	84	86	61	60	- 29	- 2
Barrow	585	90	69	52	- 92	- 25
Bethel	85	59	151	88	+ 3	- 42
Fairbanks	80	73	93	77	- 4	- 18
Juneau	56	56	55	53	- 6	- 4
Kenai	87	63	150	82	- 6	- 46
Ketchikan	56	93	81	59	+ 5	- 28
Kodiak	55	84	97	58	+ 5	- 41
Nome	88	58	79	126	+ 43	+ 59
Sitka	80	60	60	77	- 4	+ 28
TOTAL	80	81	71	65	- 19	- 9

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	59	71	66	60	+ 1	- 10
Second	88	58	79	126	+ 43	+ 59
Third	83	85	64	61	- 27	- 5
Fourth	81	73	95	77	- 5	- 19

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES**

CASES PENDING AS OF DECEMBER 31
1976 - 1979

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	2,616	2,458	2,635	2,862	+ 9	+ 8
Barrow	3	6	2	20	+566	+900
Bethel	22	33	27	48	+118	+ 77
Fairbanks	642	746	602	611	- 5	+ 1
Juneau	193	193	210	161	- 17	- 24
Kenai	154	208	209	199	+ 29	- 5
Ketchikan	188	158	158	109	- 43	- 32
Kodiak	112	145	134	139	+ 24	+ 3
Nome	35	58	65	78	+122	+ 20
Sitka	51	67	74	82	+ 60	+ 10
TOTAL	4,016	4,072	4,116	4,309	+ 7	+ 4

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	432	418	442	352	- 19	- 21
Second	35	58	65	78	+122	+ 20
Third	2,882	2,811	2,978	3,200	+ 11	+ 7
Fourth	667	785	631	679	+ 1	+ 7

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1979**

COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	2,862	675	367	58%
Barrow	20	250	242	10%
Bethel	48	405	242	33%
Fairbanks	611	416	257	37%
Juneau	161	350	237	34%
Kenai	199	358	273	39%
Ketchikan	109	392	94	30%
Kodiak	139	615	456	55%
Nome	78	511	286	42%
Sitka	82	349	250	31%
TOTAL	4,309	588	332	51%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

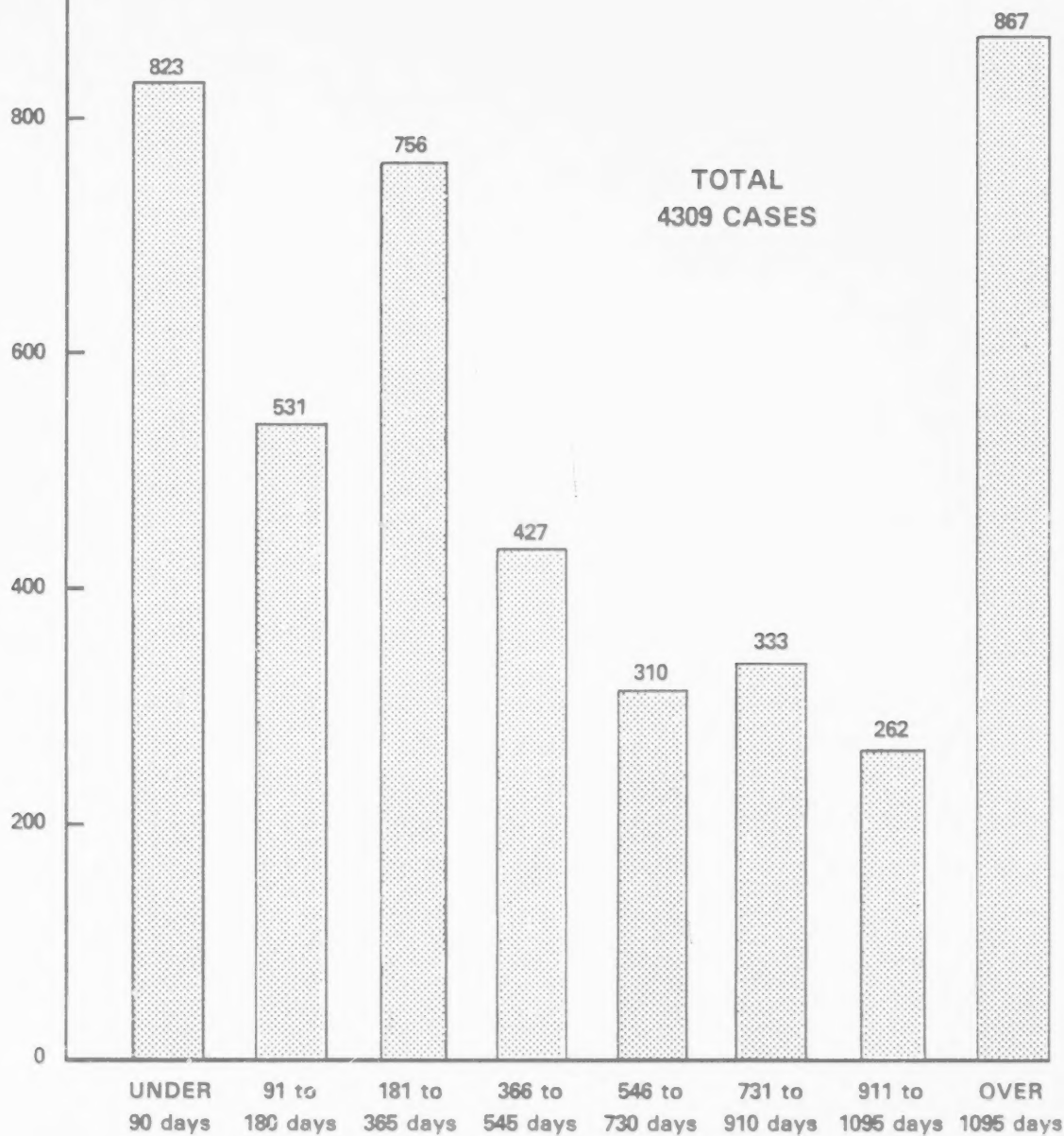
First	352	363	196	32%
Second	78	511	286	42%
Third	3,200	653	365	57%
Fourth	679	410	255	36%

AGE OF PENDING CIVIL CASES

SUPERIOR COURT - DOMESTIC RELATIONS

NUMBER
OF CASES

*1000



**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
FILINGS
1976 - 1979**

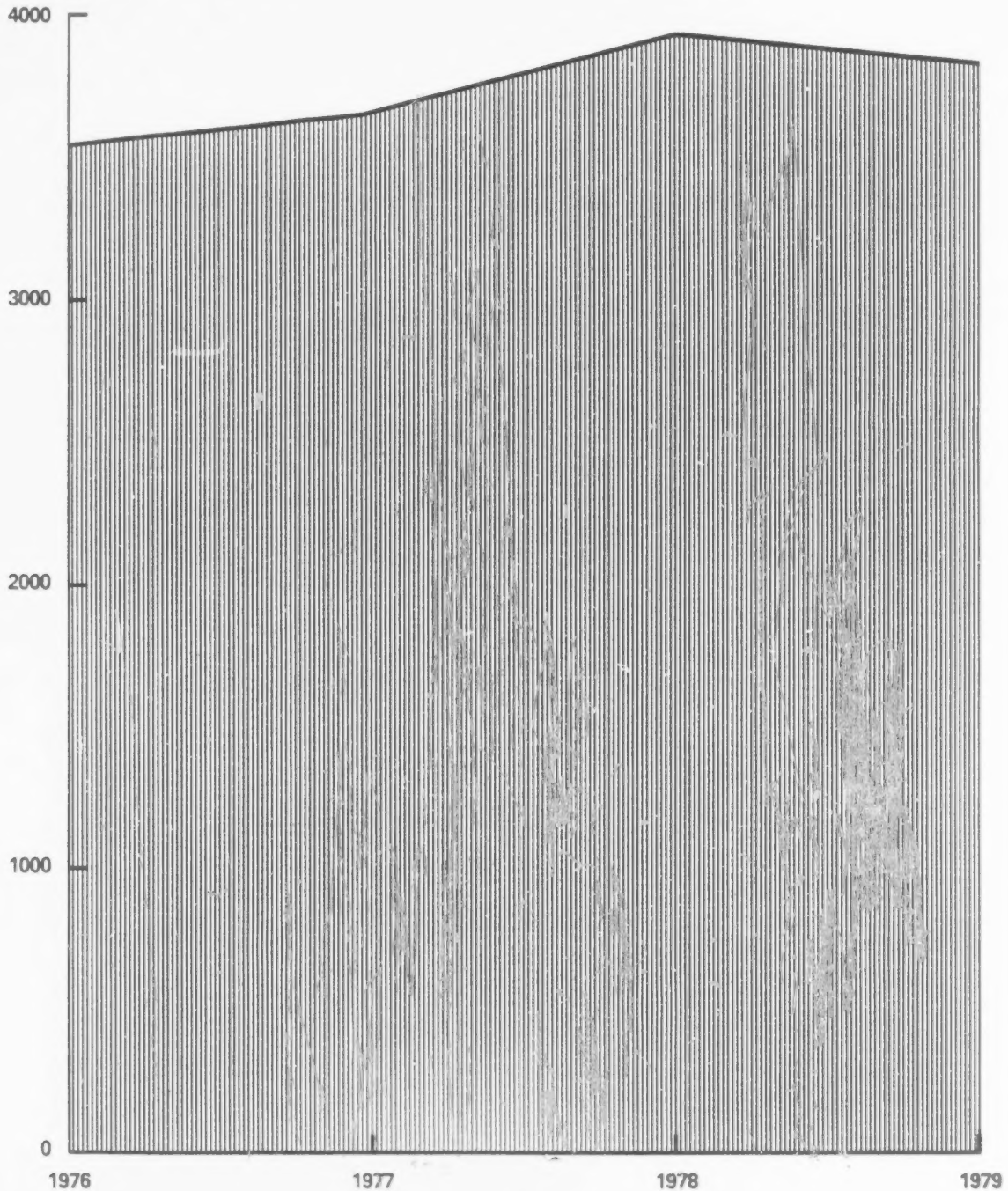
COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	2,256	2,416	2,494	2,476	+ 9	- 1
Barrow	0	4	2	6	—	+200
Bethel	36	25	48	52	+ 44	+ 8
Fairbanks	825	721	837	726	- 12	- 14
Juneau	169	191	211	206	+ 21	- 3
Kenai	109	101	103	134	+ 22	+ 30
Ketchikan	80	61	76	83	+ 3	+ 9
Kodiak	37	60	73	87	+135	+ 19
Nome	48	39	53	44	- 9	- 17
Sitka	29	40	36	59	+103	+ 63
TOTAL	3,589	3,658	3,933	3,873	+ 7	- 2

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	278	292	323	348	+ 25	+ 7
Second	48	39	53	44	- 9	- 17
Third	2,402	2,577	2,670	2,697	+ 12	+ 1
Fourth	661	750	887	784	- 9	- 12

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
FILINGS
1976 - 1979**

NUMBER
OF CASES



**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1979**

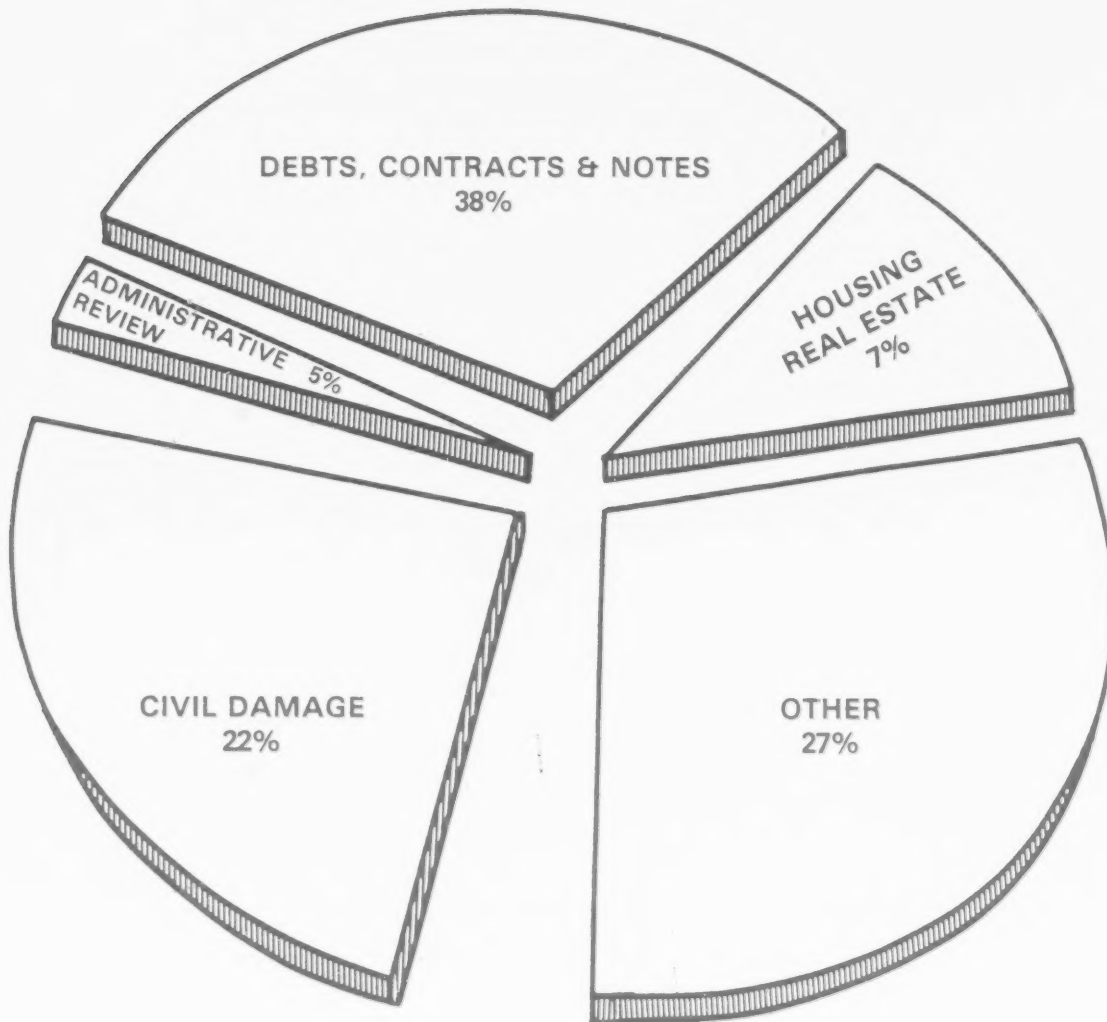
(See Note 5)

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	CIVIL DAMAGE	ADMINI- STRATIVE REVIEW	DEBTS, CONTRACTS, AND NOTES	HOUSING, REAL ESTATE	OTHER	
Anchorage	578	118	997	175	608	2,476
Barrow	3	0	1	0	2	6
Bethel	22	5	8	2	15	52
Fairbanks	157	31	259	59	220	726
Juneau	21	25	67	14	79	206
Kenai	28	4	57	4	41	134
Ketchikan	17	8	6	9	43	83
Kodiak	24	14	24	7	18	87
Nome	16	1	8	7	12	44
Sitka	8	3	26	5	17	59
TOTAL	874	209	1,453	282	1,055	3,873
% OF TOTAL	22%	5%	38%	7%	27%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	46	36	99	28	139	348
Second	16	1	8	7	12	44
Third	630	136	1,078	186	667	2,697
Fourth	182	36	268	61	237	784

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1979**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	1,585	2,206	1,671	1,759	+ 10	+ 5
Barrow	0	2	0	3	—	—
Bethel	36	16	24	35	- 3	+ 45
Fairbanks	512	535	856	759	+ 48	- 11
Juneau	145	169	176	163	+ 12	- 7
Kenai	57	78	91	102	+ 78	+ 12
Ketchikan	40	84	64	70	+ 75	+ 9
Kodiak	28	53	64	50	+ 78	- 22
Nome	24	38	33	58	+141	+ 75
Sitka	31	35	28	40	+ 29	+ 42
TOTAL	2,458	3,216	3,007	3,039	+ 23	+ 1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	216	288	268	273	+ 26	+ 1
Second	24	38	33	58	+141	+ 75
Third	1,670	2,337	1,826	1,911	+ 14	+ 4
Fourth	548	553	880	797	+ 45	- 10

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
STAGE OF DISPOSITION
1979**

COURT	BEFORE THE ANSWER	BETWEEN ANSWER AND TRIAL	TRIAL			OTHER	TOTAL
			COURT	JURY	TOTAL		
Anchorage	1,314	220	28	25	53	172	1,759
Barrow	0	1	1	0	1	1	3
Bethel	13	14	1	1	2	6	35
Fairbanks	331	322	28	16	44	62	759
Juneau	92	46	7	2	9	16	163
Kenai	39	44	9	2	11	8	102
Ketchikan	32	24	6	1	7	7	70
Kodiak	27	15	0	1	1	7	50
Nome	22	33	1	0	1	2	58
Sitka	21	13	1	0	1	5	40
TOTAL	1,891	732	82	48	130	286	3,039
% OF TOTAL	62%	24%	3%	2%	5%	9%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	145	83	14	3	17	28	273
Second	22	33	1	0	1	2	58
Third	1,380	279	37	28	65	187	1,911
Fourth	344	337	30	17	47	69	797

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
TRIAL RATE**

1976 - 1979

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	7%	6%	5%	3%	- 4	- 2
Barrow	0	0	0	33%	—	—
Bethel	0	0	0	5%	—	—
Fairbanks	8%	10%	6%	6%	- 2	—
Juneau	3%	8%	6%	6%	+ 3	—
Kenai	11%	8%	10%	10%	- 1	—
Ketchikan	8%	7%	6%	10%	+ 2	+ 4
Kodiak	7%	6%	5%	2%	- 5	- 3
Nome	13%	0	6%	1%	- 12	- 5
Sitka	0	0	14%	2%	—	- 12
TOTAL	7%	7%	5%	5%	- 2	—

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	3%	7%	7%	6%	+ 3	- 1
Second	13%	0	6%	1%	- 12	- 5
Third	7%	7%	5%	3%	- 4	- 2
Fourth	8%	10%	6%	5%	- 3	- 1

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
AVERAGE DAYS PER TRIAL
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	2.9	3.3	4.2	6.6	+127	+ 57
Barrow	—	—	—	1.0	—	—
Bethel	—	—	—	2.0	—	—
Fairbanks	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.1	- 9	- 12
Juneau	1.6	1.4	1.0	3.3	+106	+230
Kenai	1.6	2.0	1.4	4.2	+162	+200
Ketchikan	6.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	- 81	+ 30
Kodiak	4.7	3.6	1.0	1.0	- 79	—
Nome	4.3	—	4.0	2.0	- 54	- 50
Sitka	3.0	2.0	11.3	1.0	- 67	- 92
TOTAL	3.2	3.0	3.3	4.4	+ 37	+ 34

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	3.6	1.4	2.9	2.3	- 37	- 21
Second	4.3	—	4.0	2.0	- 54	- 50
Third	2.9	3.2	3.3	6.1	+110	+ 84
Fourth	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.0	- 12	- 15

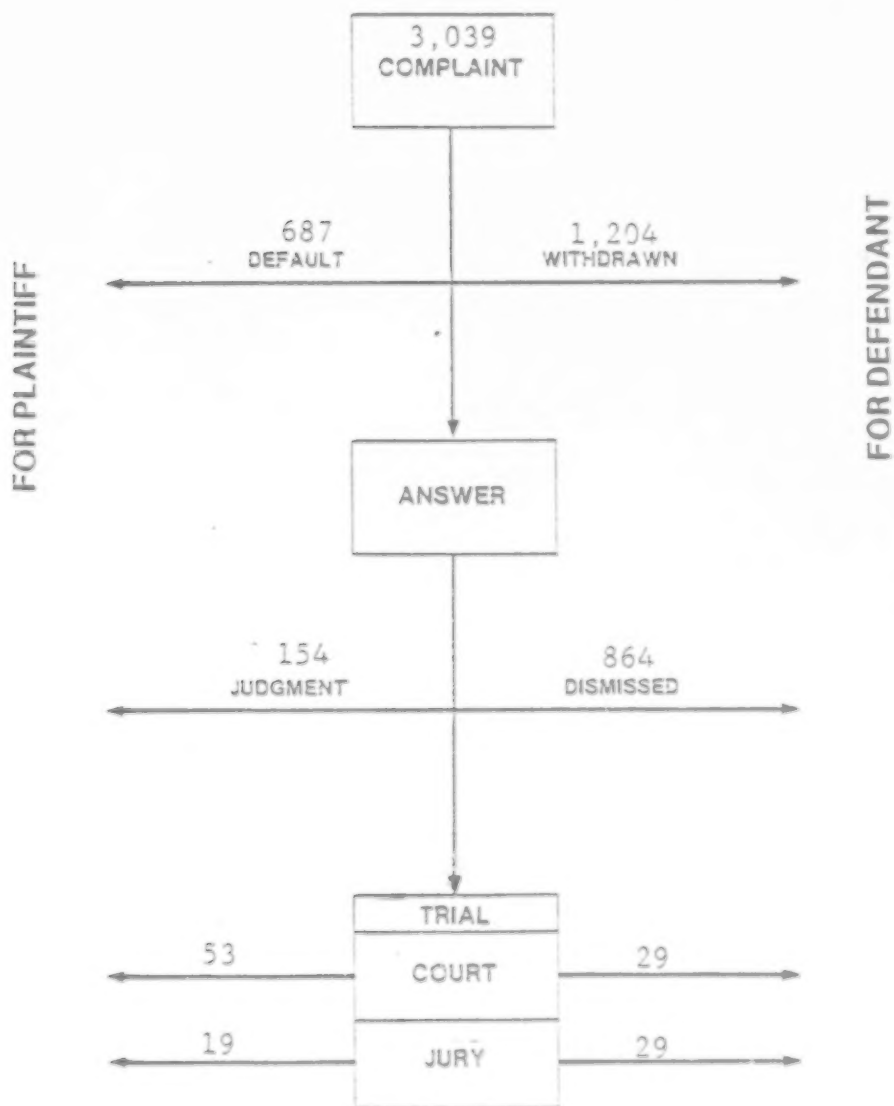
**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITION RESULTS**

COURT	DISPOSITIONS	RESULT FOR		AVERAGE JUDGMENT
		PLAINTIFF	DEFENDANT	
Anchorage	1,759	516	1,241	3,546
Barrow	3	0	3	—
Bethel	35	8	27	2,939
Fairbanks	759	233	526	3,025
Juneau	163	55	108	631
Kenai	102	36	66	2,879
Ketchikan	70	20	50	200
Kodiak	50	12	38	2,929
Nome	58	11	47	2,456
Sitka	40	12	28	1,839
TOTAL	3,039	903	2,134	3,096
% OF TOTAL	100%	29%	70%	—

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	273	87	186	697
Second	58	11	47	2,456
Third	1,911	5,642	1,345	3,494
Fourth	797	241	556	3,010

**SUPERIOR COURTS
DISPOSITION OF CIVIL CASES
(EXCLUDING DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND PROBATE)
1979**



**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITIONS
1979**

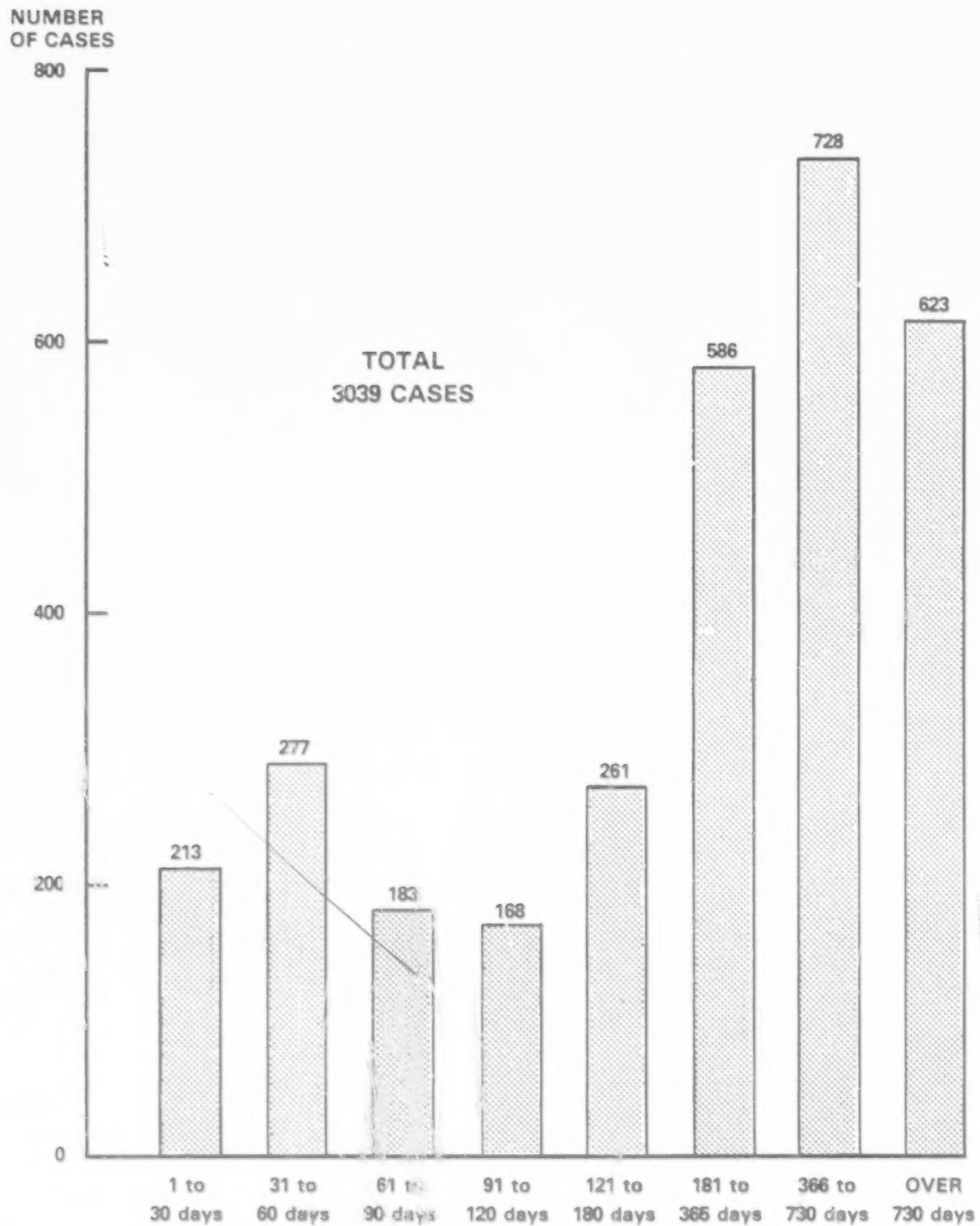
COURT	DISPOSITION	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	1,759	504	292	42%
Barrow	3	161	60	33%
Bethel	35	215	190	22%
Fairbanks	759	268	368	51%
Juneau	163	319	252	30%
Kenai	102	426	354	49%
Ketchikan	70	433	335	46%
Kodiak	50	293	180	26%
Nome	58	522	493	64%
Sitka	40	392	212	38%
TOTAL	3,039	422	311	44%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	273	359	267	35%
Second	58	522	493	64%
Third	1,911	494	292	42%
Fourth	797	265	359	50%

AGE OF CIVIL DISPOSITIONS

SUPERIOR COURT - OTHER CIVIL



**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
MEDIAN AGE OF CASES
AT DISPOSITION
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	289	207	188	292	+ 1	+ 55
Barrow	—	46	—	60	—	—
Bethel	25	13	54	190	+660	+251
Fairbanks	304	296	446	368	+ 21	- 18
Juneau	94	202	219	252	+168	+ 15
Kenai	142	217	381	354	+149	- 8
Ketchikan	158	483	287	335	+112	+ 16
Kodiak	411	412	209	180	- 57	- 14
Nome	418	236	212	493	+ 17	+132
Sitka	328	60	255	212	- 36	- 17
TOTAL	275	230	269	311	+ 13	+ 15

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	139	267	239	267	+ 92	+ 11
Second	418	236	212	493	+ 17	+132
Third	282	212	195	292	+ 3	+ 49
Fourth	304	287	435	359	+ 18	- 18

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES**
CASES PENDING AS OF DECEMBER 31
1976 - 1979

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	3,470	3,676	4,499	5,295	+ 52	+ 17
Barrow	3	5	7	9	+200	+ 28
Bethel	10	18	42	71	+610	+ 69
Fairbanks	1,066	1,252	1,233	1,315	+ 23	+ 6
Juneau	269	291	326	250	- 8	- 24
Kenai	154	177	189	217	+ 40	+ 14
Ketchikan	156	133	145	120	- 24	- 18
Kodiak	66	73	82	133	+101	+ 62
Nome	70	71	91	77	+ 10	- 16
Sitka	38	43	51	69	+ 81	+ 35
TOTAL	5,302	5,739	6,665	7,556	+ 42	+ 13

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	463	467	522	439	- 6	- 16
Second	70	71	91	77	+ 10	- 16
Third	3,690	3,926	4,770	5,645	+ 52	+ 18
Fourth	1,079	1,275	1,282	1,395	+ 29	+ 8

**SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1979**

COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	5,295	676	709	65%
Barrow	9	609	455	56%
Bethel	71	532	455	52%
Fairbanks	1,315	719	525	62%
Juneau	250	432	328	34%
Kenai	217	697	435	55%
Ketchikan	120	586	341	46%
Kodiak	133	567	398	52%
Nome	77	779	609	61%
Sitka	69	451	273	39%
TOTAL	7,556	670	637	62%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	439	477	323	38%
Second	77	779	609	61%
Third	5,645	674	691	64%
Fourth	1,395	709	521	61%

AGE OF PENDING CIVIL CASES

SUPERIOR COURT - OTHER CIVIL

NUMBER
OF CASES

1750

1500

1250

1000

750

500

250

0

TOTAL
7556 CASES

1399

950

849

620

391

1656

UNDER
90 days

91 to
180 days

181 to
365 days

366 to
545 days

546 to
730 days

731 to
910 days

911 to
1095 days

OVER
1095 days

**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
FILINGS
1976 - 1979**

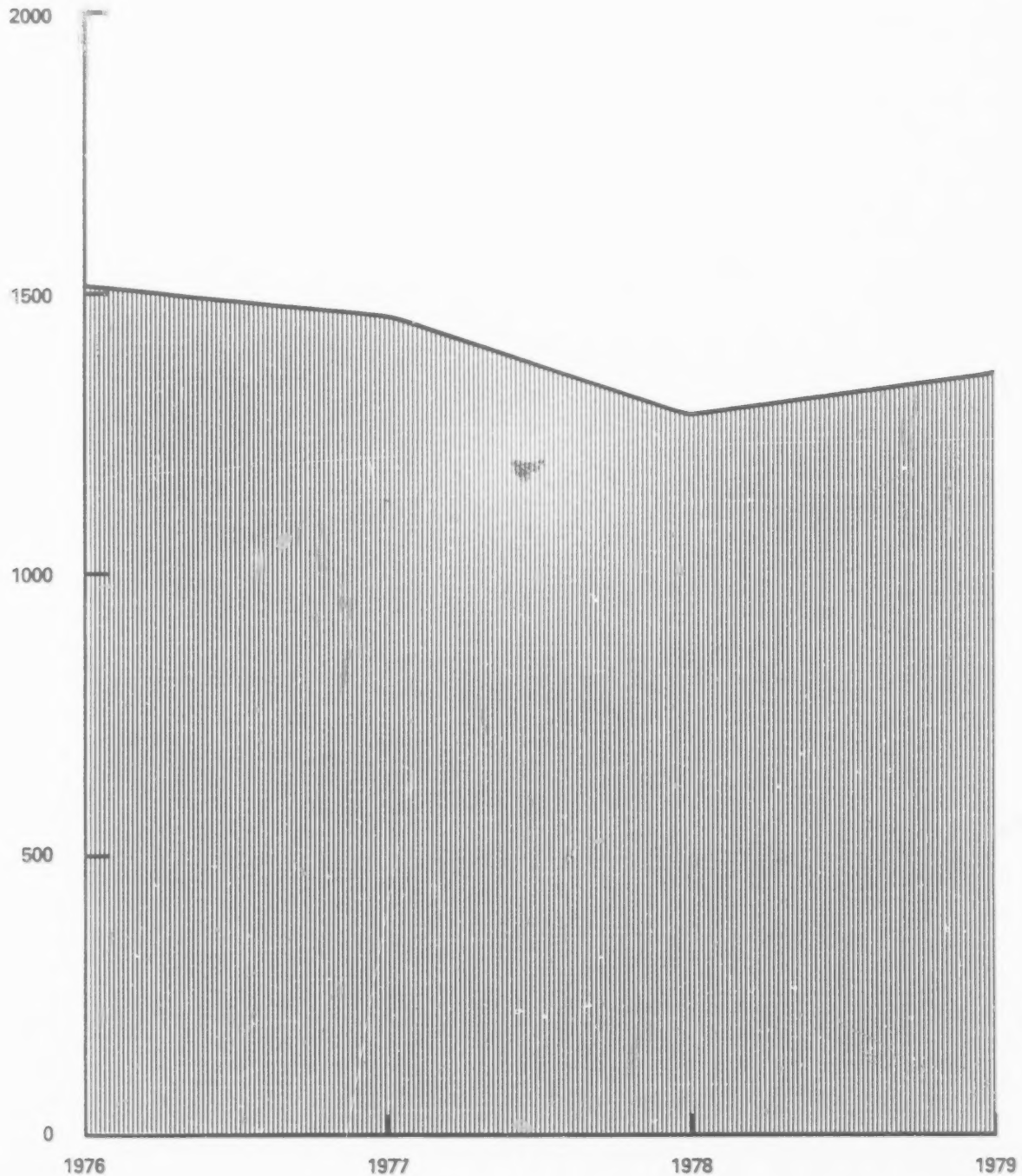
COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	557	509	393	472	- 16	+ 20
Barrow	8	0	36	34	+325	- 6
Bethel	32	60	55	97	+203	+ 76
Fairbanks	418	341	325	302	- 28	- 8
Juneau	161	99	72	41	- 75	- 44
Kenai	80	128	82	104	+ 30	+ 26
Ketchikan	112	186	184	97	- 14	- 48
Kodiak	39	53	50	55	+ 41	+ 10
Nome	51	61	53	92	+ 80	+ 73
Sitka	52	46	46	58	+ 11	+ 26
TOTAL	1,510	1,483	1,296	1,352	- 11	+ 4

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	325	331	302	196	- 40	- 36
Second	51	61	53	92	+ 80	+ 73
Third	676	690	525	631	- 7	+ 20
Fourth	458	401	416	433	- 6	+ 4

SUPERIOR COURTS CHILDREN'S MATTERS FILINGS 1976 - 1979

NUMBER
OF CASES



**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1979**

% of Formal Petition By Category

(See Note 5)

COURT	DELINQUENCY				CHILD IN NEED OF AID	TOTAL
	VIOLENCE	DRUGS/ ALCOHOL	PROPERTY	TOTAL		
Anchorage	4%	15%	73%	92%	8%	100%
Barrow	N/A	N/A	N/A	54%	46%	100%
Bethel	N/A	N/A	N/A	53%	47%	100%
Fairbanks	6%	16%	60%	82%	18%	100%
Juneau	N/A	N/A	N/A	57%	43%	100%
Kenai	4%	30%	54%	88%	12%	100%
Ketchikan	7%	3%	49%	59%	41%	100%
Kodiak	N/A	N/A	N/A	53%	47%	100%
Nome	5%	27%	13%	45%	55%	100%
Sitka	5%	3%	55%	63%	37%	100%
TOTAL	5%	16%	64%	85%	15%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	6%	3%	51%	60%	40%	100%
Second	5%	27%	13%	45%	55%	100%
Third	4%	17%	71%	92%	8%	100%
Fourth	5%	22%	53%	80%	20%	100%

**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
REFERRALS**

1979

COURT	NUMBER OF REFERRALS		TOTAL	DISPOSITION OF REFERRALS		FILING FROM OTHER AGENCIES
	MALE	FEMALE		INFORMAL ACTION	FORMAL ACTION	
Anchorage	1,790	641	2,431	2,069	362	110
Barrow	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bethel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fairbanks	848	448	1,296	1,100	196	106
Juneau	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenai	377	94	471	367	104	0
Ketchikan	76	33	109	12	97	0
Kodiak	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nome	71	64	135	43	92	0
Sitka	48	20	68	10	58	0
TOTAL	3,210	1,300	4,510	3,601	909	216

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	124	53	177	22	155	0
Second	71	64	135	43	92	0
Third	2,167	735	2,902	2,436	466	110
Fourth	848	448	1,296	1,100	196	106

**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
SOURCE OF REFERRALS**

1979

COURT	CITY POLICE	STATE POLICE	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	1,749	346	336	2,431
Barrow	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bethel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fairbanks	671	275	350	1,296
Juneau	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenai	336	73	62	471
Ketchikan	0	0	109	109
Kodiak	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nome	44	0	91	135
Sitka	2	0	66	68
TOTAL	2,802	694	1,014	4,510

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2	0	175	177
Second	44	0	91	135
Third	2,085	419	398	2,902
Fourth	671	275	350	1,296

**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
RACE OF REFERRALS**

1979

COURT	CAUCASIAN	NATIVE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	1,927	329	148	27	2,431
Barrow	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bethel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fairbanks	802	282	53	159	1,296
Juneau	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenai	429	36	3	3	471
Ketchikan	38	70	0	1	109
Kodiak	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nome	11	122	0	2	135
Sitka	28	40	0	0	68
TOTAL	3,235	879	204	192	4,510

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	66	110	0	1	177
Second	11	122	0	2	135
Third	2,356	365	151	30	2,902
Fourth	802	282	53	159	1,296

**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF REFERRALS
1979**

COURT	GRADE SCHOOL	JUNIOR HIGH	HIGH SCHOOL	* NOT ATTENDING	TOTAL
Anchorage	142	491	1,279	519	2,431
Barrow	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bethel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fairbanks	175	319	802	0	1,296
Juneau	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kenai	35	96	273	67	471
Ketchikan	8	21	51	29	109
Kodiak	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nome	18	25	63	29	135
Sitka	7	27	17	17	68
TOTAL	385	979	2,485	661	4,510

* INCLUDES THOSE TOO YOUNG TO ATTEND, DROPPED OUT OR GRADUATED.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	15	48	68	46	177
Second	18	25	63	29	135
Third	177	587	1,552	586	2,902
Fourth	175	319	802	0	1,296

**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
DISPOSITIONS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	490	436	347	337	- 32	- 3
Barrow	8	0	31	23	+ 87	- 25
Bethel	20	43	89	84	+320	- 6
Fairbanks	256	194	228	239	- 7	+ 4
Juneau	111	57	53	27	- 76	- 50
Kenai	103	139	62	105	+ 1	+ 69
Ketchikan	24	148	145	152	+533	+ 4
Kodiak	33	44	57	45	+ 36	- 22
Nome	50	39	37	52	+ 4	+ 40
Sitka	38	11	14	21	- 45	+ 50
TOTAL	1,133	1,111	1,063	1,085	- 4	+ 2

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	173	216	212	200	+ 16	- 6
Second	50	39	37	52	+ 4	+ 40
Third	626	619	466	487	- 22	+ 5
Fourth	284	237	348	346	+ 22	- 1

**SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
FORMAL DISPOSITIONS**
1979

COURT	PROBATION	INSTITUTION- ALIZED	TERMI- NATION PARENTAL RIGHTS	DISMISSED	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	259	63	2	13	0	337
Barrow	0	1	0	0	22	23
Bethel	3	36	1	0	44	84
Fairbanks	194	45	0	0	0	239
Juneau	0	16	0	0	11	27
Kenai	89	11	0	5	0	105
Ketchikan	18	14	0	67	53	152
Kodiak	1	23	1	0	20	45
Nome	8	1	0	7	36	52
Sitka	5	0	3	6	7	21
TOTAL	577	210	7	98	193	1,085

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	23	30	3	73	71	200
Second	8	1	0	7	36	52
Third	359	97	3	18	20	487
Fourth	197	82	1	0	66	346

DISTRICT COURT
(Higher Volume)

**DISTRICT COURTS
FILINGS
1976 - 1979**

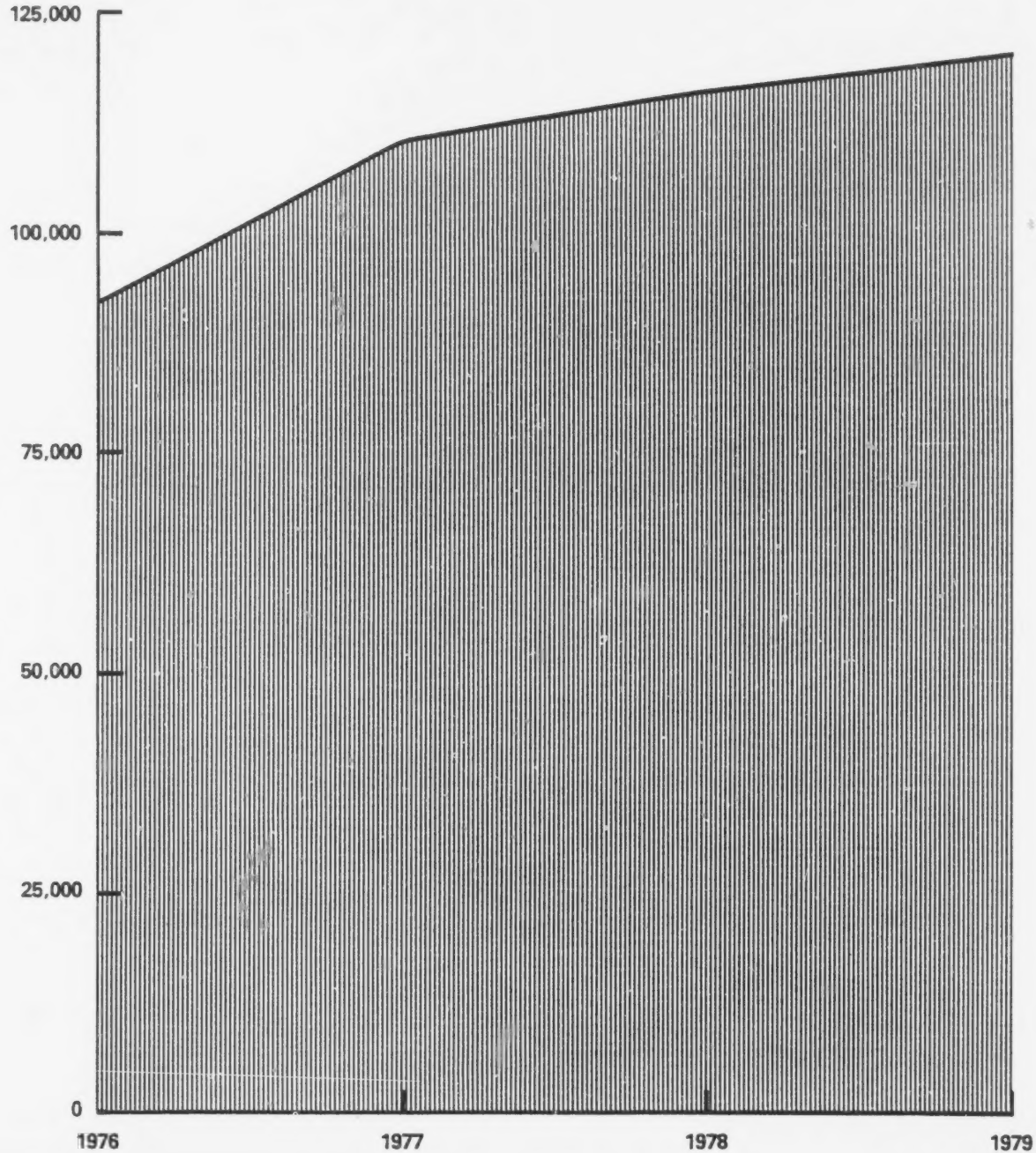
COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	45,219	52,040	56,011	63,603	+ 40	+ 13
Barrow	246	255	347	406	+ 65	+ 17
Bethel	622	1,601	1,669	1,691	+171	+ 1
Delta Junction	698	218	142	80	- 89	- 44
Fairbanks	17,448	19,559	18,967	16,935	- 3	- 11
Glenallen	1,288	1,305	1,479	1,117	- 14	- 25
Haines	278	312	384	354	+ 27	- 8
Homer	1,463	2,598	2,028	2,436	+ 66	+ 20
Juneau	4,433	8,233	9,647	12,318	+177	+ 27
Kenai	4,484	5,978	5,962	5,738	+ 27	- 4
Ketchikan	2,982	3,693	3,654	3,601	+ 20	- 2
Kodiak	1,648	2,639	2,855	2,599	+ 57	- 9
Nome	858	734	564	762	- 12	+ 35
Palmer	2,873	4,149	3,867	3,395	+ 18	- 13
Seward	2,439	2,796	2,696	1,540	- 37	- 43
Sitka	1,185	2,010	1,661	1,484	+ 25	- 11
Tok	403	606	474	316	- 22	- 34
Valdez	2,331	2,838	1,271	1,220	- 48	- 5
Wrangell	532	795	848	826	+ 55	- 3
Kotzebue	275	324	425	683	+148	+ 60
Petersburg	270	350	452	351	+ 30	- 23
TOTAL	91,975	113,033	5,403	121,455	+ 32	+ 5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	9,680	15,393	16,646	18,934	+ 95	+ 13
Second	1,133	1,058	989	1,445	+ 27	+ 46
Third	61,745	74,343	76,169	81,648	+ 32	+ 7
Fourth	19,417	22,239	21,599	19,428	—	- 11

DISTRICT COURTS FILINGS 1976 - 1979

NUMBER
OF CASES
125,000



**DISTRICT COURTS
FILINGS
NON - TRAFFIC
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	13,435	16,224	18,577	17,383	+ 29	- 7
Barrow	187	253	339	396	+111	+ 16
Bethel	588	1,466	1,369	1,513	+157	+ 10
Delta Junction	178	95	82	59	- 67	- 29
Fairbanks	5,050	4,714	4,386	4,592	- 10	+ 4
Glenallen	376	560	469	366	- 3	- 22
Haines	219	179	156	175	- 21	+ 12
Homer	346	451	766	857	+147	+ 11
Juneau	1,913	1,698	1,881	2,350	+ 22	+ 24
Kenai	1,226	1,408	1,648	1,875	+ 52	+ 13
Ketchikan	1,250	1,465	1,374	1,432	+ 14	+ 4
Kodiak	1,338	1,692	1,528	1,474	+ 10	- 4
Nome	539	386	401	599	+ 11	+ 49
Palmer	939	1,024	1,102	1,222	+ 30	+ 10
Seward	432	477	375	195	- 55	- 48
Sitka	658	1,115	680	783	+ 18	+ 15
Tok	176	245	171	146	- 18	- 15
Valdez	871	991	494	473	- 46	- 5
Wrangell	266	320	368	340	+ 27	- 8
Kotzebue	264	324	424	683	+158	+ 61
Petersburg	178	196	186	299	+ 67	+ 60
TOTAL	30,429	35,283	36,776	37,212	+ 22	+ 1

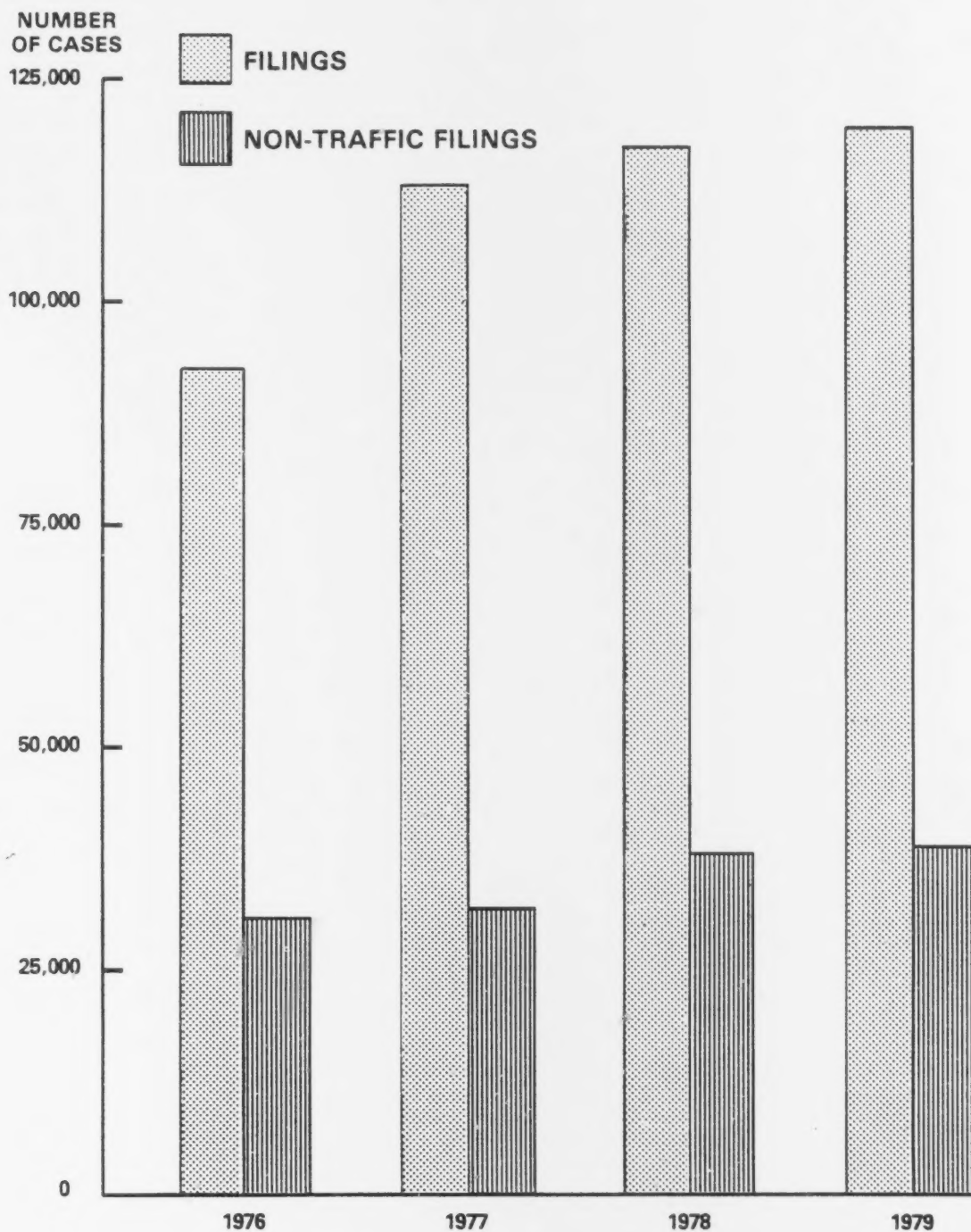
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	4,484	4,973	4,645	5,379	+ 19	+ 15
Second	803	710	825	1,282	+ 59	+ 55
Third	18,963	22,827	24,959	23,845	+ 25	- 5
Fourth	6,179	6,773	6,347	6,706	+ 8	+ 5

DISTRICT COURTS

FILINGS & NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS

1976 - 1979



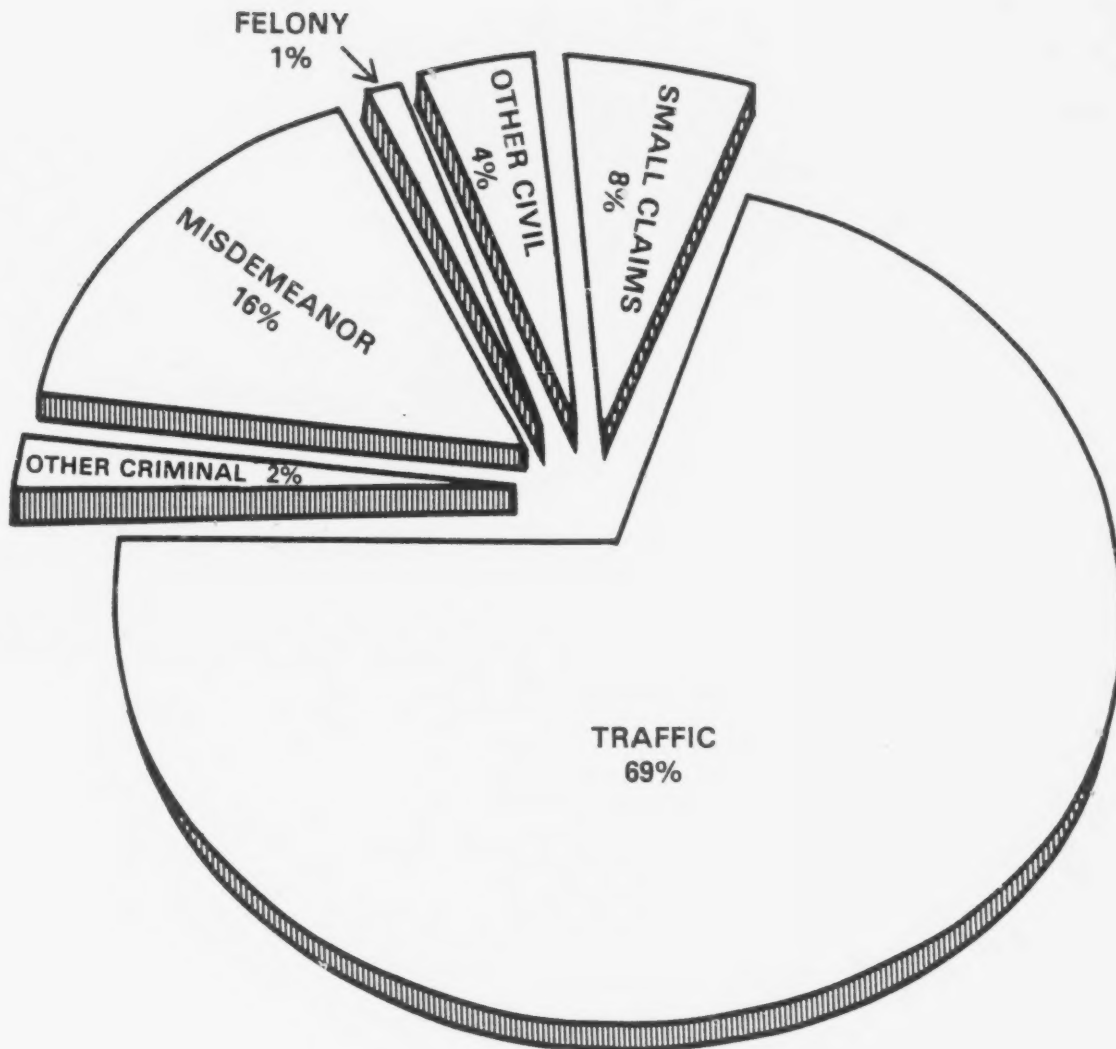
**DISTRICT COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1979**

COURT	CRIMINAL				CIVIL		TOTAL
	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	OTHER CRIMINAL	TRAFFIC	SMALL CLAIMS	OTHER CIVIL	
Anchorage	545	7,234	1,528	46,220	4,851	3,225	63,603
Barrow	19	347	7	10	23	0	406
Bethel	93	1,136	90	178	178	16	1,691
Delta Junction	1	41	0	21	17	0	80
Fairbanks	166	2,577	253	12,343	909	687	16,935
Glenallen	13	135	3	751	204	11	1,117
Haines	4	108	10	179	53	0	354
Homer	25	418	7	1,579	192	215	2,436
Juneau	67	1,116	26	9,968	946	195	12,318
Kenai	63	1,095	133	3,863	503	81	5,738
Ketchikan	103	942	100	2,169	213	74	3,601
Kodiak	152	989	100	1,125	193	40	2,599
Nome	47	310	20	163	202	20	762
Palmer	87	497	22	2,173	423	193	3,395
Seward	6	124	1	1,345	62	2	1,540
Sitka	40	545	75	701	98	25	1,484
Tok	16	86	15	170	28	1	316
Valdez	14	174	6	747	151	128	1,220
Wrangell	22	194	50	486	71	3	826
Kotzebue	28	480	10	0	164	1	683
Petersburg	13	224	9	52	48	5	351
TOTAL	1,524	18,772	2,465	84,243	9,529	4,922	121,455
% OF TOTAL	1%	16%	2%	69%	8%	4%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	249	3,129	270	13,555	1,429	302	18,934
Second	75	790	30	163	366	21	1,445
Third	905	10,666	1,800	57,803	6,579	3,895	81,648
Fourth	295	4,187	365	12,722	1,155	704	19,428

DISTRICT COURTS COMPOSITION OF FILINGS 1979



DISTRICT COURTS

1979 WEIGHTED FILINGS

(See Note 2)

LOCATION	ACTUAL FILINGS	WEIGHTED FILINGS	DIFFERENCE	% DIFFERENCE
Anchorage	63,603	48,098	-15,505	- 24
Barrow	406	1,549	+ 1,143	+281
Bethel	1,691	5,344	+ 3,653	+216
Delta Junction	80	223	+ 143	+ 78
Fairbanks	16,935	14,656	- 2,279	- 13
Glennallen	1,117	717	- 400	- 35
Haines	354	592	+ 238	+ 67
Homer	2,436	3,447	+ 1,011	+ 41
Juneau	12,318	9,459	- 2,859	- 23
Kenai	5,738	7,298	+ 1,560	+ 27
Ketchikan	3,601	5,605	+ 2,004	+ 55
Kodiak	2,599	5,984	+ 3,385	+130
Kotzebue	683	2,154	+ 1,471	+115
Nome	762	1,391	+ 629	+ 82
Palmer	3,395	5,473	+ 2,078	+ 61
Petersburg	351	1,118	+ 767	+218
Seward	1,540	1,316	- 224	- 14
Sitka	1,484	3,307	+ 1,823	+ 22
Tok	316	566	+ 250	+ 79
Valdez	1,220	1,849	+ 629	+ 51
Wrangell	826	1,309	+ 483	+ 58
Total	121,455	121,455	—	—

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	18,934	21,390	+ 2,456	+ 12
Second	1,445	3,545	+ 2,100	+ 45
Third	81,648	74,182	- 7,466	- 9
Fourth	19,428	22,338	+ 2,910	+ 14

**DISTRICT COURTS
DISPOSITIONS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	41,701	48,654	52,333	48,508	+ 16	- 8
Barrow	253	202	332	340	+ 34	+ 2
Bethel	653	1,484	1,646	1,629	+149	- 2
Delta Junction	785	248	150	67	- 92	- 56
Fairbanks	15,678	19,827	18,830	13,670	- 13	- 28
Glenallen	1,236	1,272	1,529	1,141	- 8	- 26
Haines	275	320	362	343	+ 24	- 6
Homer	1,393	2,131	2,059	2,426	+ 74	+ 17
Juneau	3,772	8,283	10,070	14,155	+275	+ 40
Kenai	4,119	5,859	5,733	5,502	+ 33	- 5
Ketchikan	2,777	3,485	3,499	3,524	+ 27	+ 1
Kodiak	1,402	2,526	2,777	2,651	+ 89	- 4
Nome	531	571	645	862	+ 62	+ 34
Palmer	2,697	3,989	3,653	3,245	+ 20	- 11
Seward	1,896	2,823	2,812	1,643	- 13	- 42
Sitka	1,093	1,727	1,562	1,434	+ 31	- 8
Tok	426	506	462	306	- 28	- 34
Valdez	1,772	2,953	1,340	1,279	- 28	- 5
Wrangell	504	796	852	797	+ 58	- 6
Kotzebue	202	266	344	560	+177	+ 63
Petersburg	224	335	421	317	+ 42	- 25
TOTAL	83,389	108,257	111,411	104,399	+ 25	- 6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	8,645	14,946	16,766	20,570	+138	+ 23
Second	733	837	989	1,422	+ 94	+ 44
Third	56,216	70,207	72,236	66,395	+ 18	- 8
Fourth	17,795	22,267	21,420	16,012	- 10	- 25

**DISTRICT COURTS
DISPOSITIONS
NON - TRAFFIC
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	11,508	13,556	16,374	16,104	+ 40	- 2
Barrow	183	200	319	330	+ 80	+ 3
Bethel	613	1,352	1,350	1,439	+135	+ 7
Delta Junction	178	95	85	46	- 74	- 54
Fairbanks	4,735	4,337	4,201	4,038	- 15	- 4
Glenallen	325	527	511	338	+ 4	- 34
Haines	226	184	144	152	- 33	+ 6
Homer	305	330	662	749	+146	+ 13
Juneau	1,618	1,618	1,747	2,091	+ 29	+ 20
Kenai	1,044	1,241	1,508	1,652	+ 58	+ 10
Ketchikan	1,228	1,257	1,310	1,362	+ 11	+ 4
Kodiak	1,095	1,550	1,575	1,435	+ 31	- 9
Nome	470	259	455	690	+ 47	+ 52
Palmer	864	856	1,053	1,012	+ 17	- 4
Seward	390	421	377	208	- 47	- 45
Sitka	614	847	657	722	+ 18	+ 10
Tok	193	218	171	122	- 37	- 29
Valdez	712	930	517	454	- 36	- 12
Wrangell	243	321	349	293	+ 21	- 16
Kotzebue	198	266	343	560	+183	+ 63
Petersburg	134	183	167	253	+ 89	+ 51
TOTAL	26,876	30,548	33,875	34,050	+ 27	+ 1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	4,063	4,410	4,374	4,873	+ 20	+ 11
Second	668	525	798	1,250	+ 87	+ 57
Third	16,243	19,411	22,577	21,952	+ 35	- 3
Fourth	5,902	6,202	6,126	5,975	+ 1	- 2

**DISTRICT COURTS
RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS TO FILINGS
1979**

(See Note 3)

COURT	FILINGS	DISPOSITIONS	RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS TO FILINGS
Anchorage	63,603	48,508	76%
Barrow	406	340	84%
Bethel	1,691	1,629	96%
Delta Junction	80	67	84%
Fairbanks	16,935	13,670	81%
Glenallen	1,117	1,141	102%
Haines	354	343	97%
Homer	2,436	2,426	99%
Juneau	12,318	14,155	115%
Kenai	5,738	5,502	96%
Ketchikan	3,601	3,524	98%
Kodiak	2,599	2,651	102%
Nome	762	862	113%
Palmer	3,395	3,245	96%
Seward	1,540	1,643	107%
Sitka	1,484	1,434	97%
Tok	316	306	97%
Valdez	1,220	1,279	105%
Wrangell	826	797	96%
Kotzebue	683	560	82%
Petersburg	351	317	90%
TOTAL	121,455	104,399	86%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	18,934	20,570	109%
Second	1,445	1,422	98%
Third	81,648	66,395	81%
Fourth	19,428	16,012	82%

**DISTRICT COURTS
RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS
TO FILINGS**

(See Note 3)

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	92%	93%	93%	76%	- 16	- 17
Barrow	103%	79%	96%	84%	- 19	- 12
Bethel	105%	93%	99%	96%	- 9	- 3
Delta Junction	112%	114%	106%	84%	- 28	- 22
Fairbanks	90%	101%	99%	81%	- 9	- 18
Glennallen	96%	97%	103%	102%	+ 6	- 1
Haines	99%	103%	94%	97%	- 2	+ 3
Homer	95%	82%	102%	99%	+ 4	- 3
Juneau	85%	101%	104%	115%	+ 30	+ 11
Kenai	92%	98%	96%	96%	+ 4	—
Ketchikan	93%	94%	96%	98%	+ 5	+ 2
Kodiak	85%	96%	97%	102%	+ 17	+ 5
Nome	61%	78%	114%	113%	+ 52	- 1
Palmer	94%	96%	94%	96%	+ 2	+ 2
Seward	78%	101%	104%	107%	+ 29	+ 3
Sitka	92%	86%	94%	97%	+ 5	+ 3
Tok	106%	83%	97%	97%	- 9	—
Valdez	76%	104%	105%	105%	+ 29	—
Wrangell	95%	100%	100%	96%	+ 1	- 4
Katzebue	73%	82%	81%	82%	+ 9	+ 1
Petersburg	82%	96%	93%	90%	- 8	- 3
TOTAL	90%	96%	97%	86%	- 4	- 11

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	89%	97%	101%	109%	+ 20	+ 8
Second	64%	79%	100%	98%	- 34	- 2
Third	91%	94%	95%	81%	- 10	- 14
Fourth	91%	100%	99%	82%	- 9	- 17

**DISTRICT COURTS
JURY COSTS PER TRIAL**

LOCATION	NO. JURY TRIALS	JUROR PAYMENTS	JUROR COST PER TRIAL	JURY DAYS PER TRIAL
Anchorage	206	136,853	664	33
Barrow	5	3,073	615	31
Bethel	19	9,344	492	25
Delta Junction	0	—	—	—
Fairbanks	146	87,339	598	30
Glennallen	6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Haines	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homer	14	5,580	399	20
Juneau	15	10,206	680	34
Kenai	56	27,832	497	25
Ketchikan	23	7,430	323	16
Kodiak	28	13,390	478	24
Kotzebue	3	3,070	1,023	51
Nome	0	—	—	—
Palmer	22	10,033	456	23
Petersburg	2	2,769	1,385	69
Seward	7	2,162	309	15
Sitka	3	2,505	835	42
Tok	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Valdez	5	4,800	960	48
Wrangell	5	104	21	1
Total	573	326,490	570	28

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	53	23,014	434	22
Second	3	3,070	1,023	51
Third	344	200,650	583	29
Fourth	173	99,756	577	29

**DISTRICT COURTS
BACKLOG MONTHS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1979**

(See Note 4)

COURT	(1) CASES PENDING	(2) AVERAGE NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS PER MONTH IN	(1) ÷ (2) BACKLOG MONTHS
Anchorage	13,480	4,042	3.3
Barrow	151	28	5.4
Bethel	447	136	3.3
Delta Junction	32	6	5.3
Fairbanks	3,122	1,139	2.7
Glenallen	111	95	1.2
Haines	51	29	2.1
Homer	504	202	1.8
Juneau	833	1,180	.7
Kenai	1,001	459	2.2
Ketchikan	498	294	1.7
Kodiak	672	221	3.0
Nome	343	72	4.8
Palmer	651	270	2.4
Seward	120	137	.9
Sitka	422	120	3.5
Tok	38	26	1.5
Valdez	353	107	3.3
Wrangell	113	66	1.7
Kotzebue	269	47	5.7
Petersburg	69	26	2.7
TOTAL	23,280	8,700	2.7

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,986	1,714	1.2
Second	612	119	5.1
Third	16,892	5,533	3.1
Fourth	3,790	1,334	2.8

**DISTRICT COURTS
BACKLOG MONTHS
AS OF DECEMBER 31**

(See Note 4)

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	2.0	1.9	2.3	3.3	+ 65	+ 43
Barrow	2.0	3.2	2.6	5.4	+170	+107
Bethel	3.0	1.9	1.7	3.3	+ 10	+ 94
Delta Junction	2.0	1.3	2.5	5.3	+165	+112
Fairbanks	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.7	+ 80	+ 92
Glennallen	2.0	1.1	.5	1.2	- 40	+140
Haines	.1	.8	1.0	2.1	+2000	+110
Homer	3.0	1.4	1.9	1.8	- 40	- 6
Juneau	3.5	1.1	1.1	.7	- 80	- 37
Kenai	1.6	1.1	1.6	2.2	+ 37	+ 37
Ketchikan	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	+ 70	+ 6
Kodiak	3.5	2.6	2.2	3.0	- 15	+ 36
Nome	9.9	6.9	6.6	4.8	- 52	- 28
Palmer	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.4	+140	+ 84
Seward	3.0	.5	.5	.9	- 70	+ 80
Sitka	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.5	+ 75	+ 52
Tok	6.0	1.0	.9	1.5	- 75	+ 66
Valdez	3.0	1.7	3.5	3.3	+ 10	- 6
Wrangell	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.7	- 15	+ 41
Kotzebue	N/A	3.5	5.1	5.7	—	+ 11
Petersburg	N/A	1.5	1.7	2.7	—	+ 58
TOTAL	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.7	+ 22	+ 42

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	- 48	- 8
Second	9.9	5.8	6.7	5.1	- 49	- 24
Third	2.3	1.8	2.1	3.1	+ 34	+ 47
Fourth	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.8	+ 75	+100

1

**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
FILINGS
1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	471	576	499	545	+ 16	+ 9
Barrow	38	33	27	19	- 50	- 30
Bethel	56	77	84	93	+ 66	+ 11
Delta Junction	17	6	3	1	- 94	- 67
Fairbanks	324	223	174	166	- 49	- 5
Glenallen	71	37	15	13	- 82	- 13
Haines	5	9	11	4	- 20	- 64
Homer	14	20	41	25	+ 79	- 39
Juneau	56	77	72	67	+ 20	- 7
Kenai	45	51	67	63	+ 40	- 6
Ketchikan	68	77	94	103	+ 52	+ 10
Kodiak	67	84	85	152	+127	+ 79
Nome	37	28	42	47	+ 27	+ 12
Palmer	50	73	43	87	+ 74	+102
Seward	25	13	51	6	- 76	- 89
Sitka	20	28	42	40	+100	- 5
Tok	13	31	20	16	+ 23	- 20
Valdez	57	42	19	14	- 76	- 27
Wrangell	9	3	16	22	+144	+ 37
Kotzebue	21	45	34	28	+ 33	- 18
Petersburg	7	12	12	13	+ 86	+ 3
TOTAL	1,477	1,545	1,451	1,524	+ 3	+ 5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	165	206	247	249	+ 51	+ 1
Second	58	73	76	75	+ 29	- 1
Third	806	896	820	905	+ 12	+ 10
Fourth	448	370	308	295	- 34	- 4

DISTRICT COURTS FELONY CASES FILINGS 1976 - 1979

NUMBER
OF CASES

2000

1500

1000

500

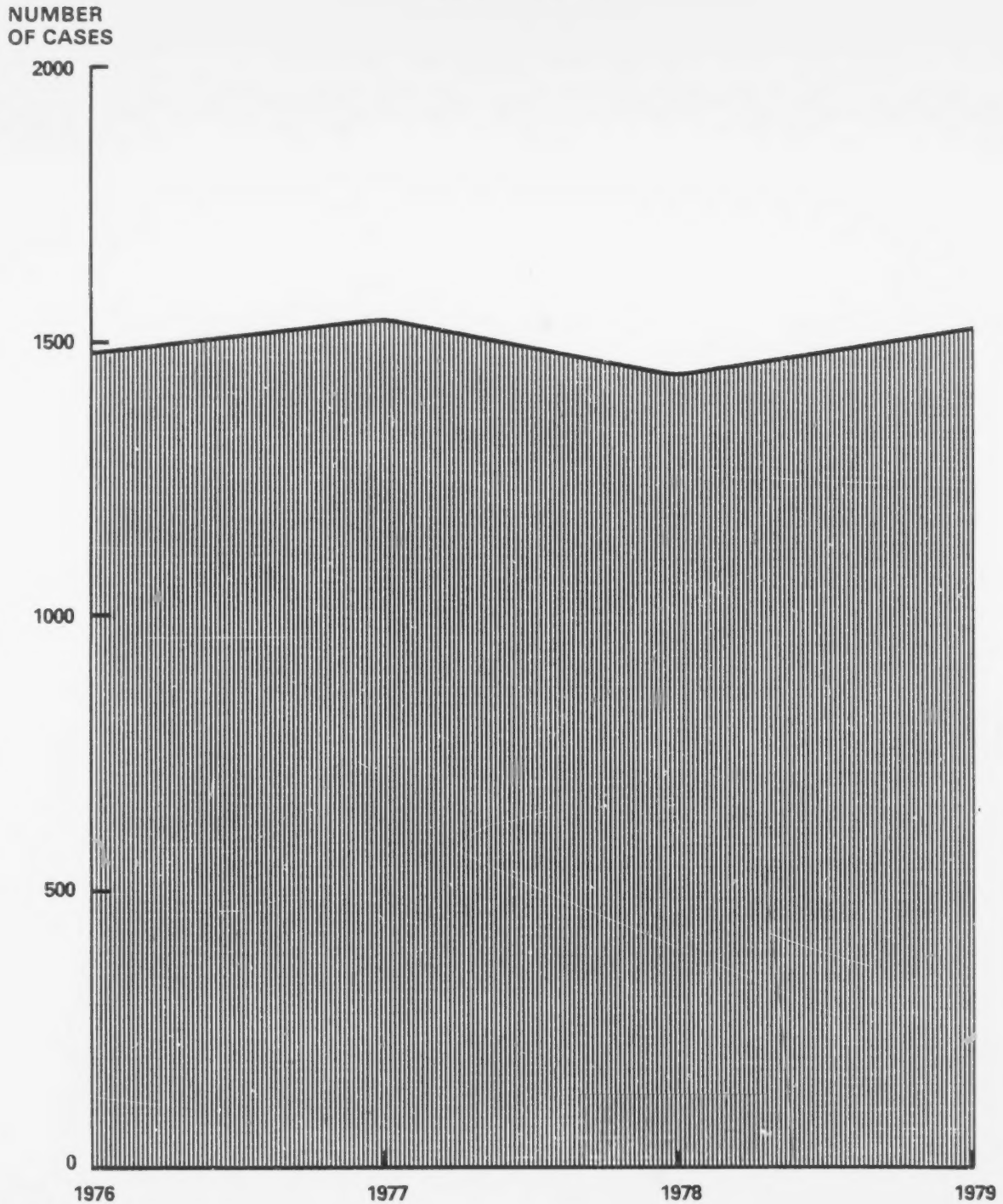
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1976

1977

1978

1979



**DISTRICT COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FELONY FILINGS
1979**

(See Note 5)

COURT	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	FRAUD/ FORGERY	DRUGS	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	137	268	58	47	35	545
Barrow	11	4	1	0	3	19
Bethel	41	36	4	10	2	93
Delta Junction	0	1	0	0	0	1
Fairbanks	60	72	10	7	17	166
Glenallen	4	4	0	4	1	13
Haines	4	0	0	0	0	4
Homer	9	12	4	0	0	25
Juneau	18	28	7	2	12	67
Kenai	10	29	3	13	8	63
Ketchikan	25	40	8	13	17	103
Kodiak	43	43	8	52	6	152
Nome	19	23	0	4	1	47
Palmer	16	57	8	1	5	87
Seward	2	2	0	0	2	6
Sitka	14	7	6	8	5	40
Tok	6	7	1	0	2	16
Valdez	3	8	1	2	0	14
Wrangell	3	18	0	1	0	22
Kotzebue	8	12	0	7	1	28
Petersburg	1	8	2	1	1	13
TOTAL	434	679	121	172	118	1,524
% OF TOTAL	28%	45%	8%	11%	8%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	65	101	23	25	35	249
Second	27	35	0	11	2	75
Third	224	423	82	119	57	905
Fourth	118	120	16	17	24	295

DISTRICT COURTS

COMPOSITION OF FELONY FILINGS

1979



**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	451	491	459	477	+ 5	+ 3
Barrow	34	23	34	11	- 68	- 68
Bethel	57	66	70	77	+ 35	+ 10
Delta Junction	9	9	4	1	- 89	- 75
Irish Banks	316	193	142	142	- 55	—
Glenallen	61	38	16	13	- 79	- 19
Haines	9	7	10	5	- 44	- 50
Homer	13	10	62	23	+ 77	- 63
Juneau	55	44	63	50	- 9	- 21
Kenai	35	26	49	55	+ 57	+ 12
Ketchikan	67	75	64	78	+ 16	+ 22
Kodiak	56	81	78	124	+121	+ 58
Nome	25	18	45	37	+ 48	- 18
Palmer	49	63	38	64	+ 30	+ 68
Seward	24	9	45	10	- 56	- 78
Sitka	21	25	31	29	+ 38	- 7
Tok	12	19	24	14	+ 17	- 42
Valdez	58	40	18	13	- 78	- 28
Wrangell	7	5	13	20	+186	+ 54
Kotzebue	10	48	28	20	+100	- 29
Petersburg	7	11	14	7	—	- 50
TOTAL	1,376	1,301	1,307	1,270	- 8	- 3

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	166	167	195	189	+ 14	- 3
Second	35	66	73	57	+ 63	- 22
Third	747	758	765	779	+ 4	+ 2
Fourth	428	310	274	245	- 43	- 11

**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
STAGE OF DISPOSITION
1979**

(See Note 8)

COURT	BEFORE FIRST APPEAR- ANCE	AT ARRAIGN- MENT	BETWEEN ARRAIGN- MENT AND PRELIMI- NARY HEARINGS	AT PRELIMI- NARY HEARING	TOTAL	MOVED TO SUPERIOR COURT*
Anchorage	2	0	393	82	477	155
Barrow	0	0	8	3	11	3
Bethel	0	0	72	5	77	27
Delta Junction	0	0	1	0	1	0
Fairbanks	2	0	105	35	142	73
Glenallen	0	1	11	1	13	0
Haines	0	0	5	0	5	0
Homer	2	0	14	7	23	8
Juneau	8	0	25	17	50	19
Kenai	5	0	43	7	55	10
Ketchikan	0	0	66	12	78	24
Kodiak	1	0	111	12	124	24
Nome	0	0	33	4	37	4
Palmer	0	0	55	9	64	16
Seward	0	1	8	1	10	2
Sitka	1	0	23	5	29	7
Tok	0	0	9	5	14	1
Valdez	0	0	11	2	13	3
Wrangell	0	0	20	0	20	4
Kotzebue	0	0	20	0	20	0
Petersburg	0	0	5	2	7	2
TOTAL	21	2	1,038	209	1,270	382
% OF TOTAL	2%	.2%	82%	16%	100%	30%

* SAME LOCATION &/OR CHANGE OF VENUE OR SEE NOTE 8
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	9	0	144	36	189	56
Second	0	0	53	4	57	4
Third	10	2	646	121	779	218
Fourth	2	0	195	48	245	104

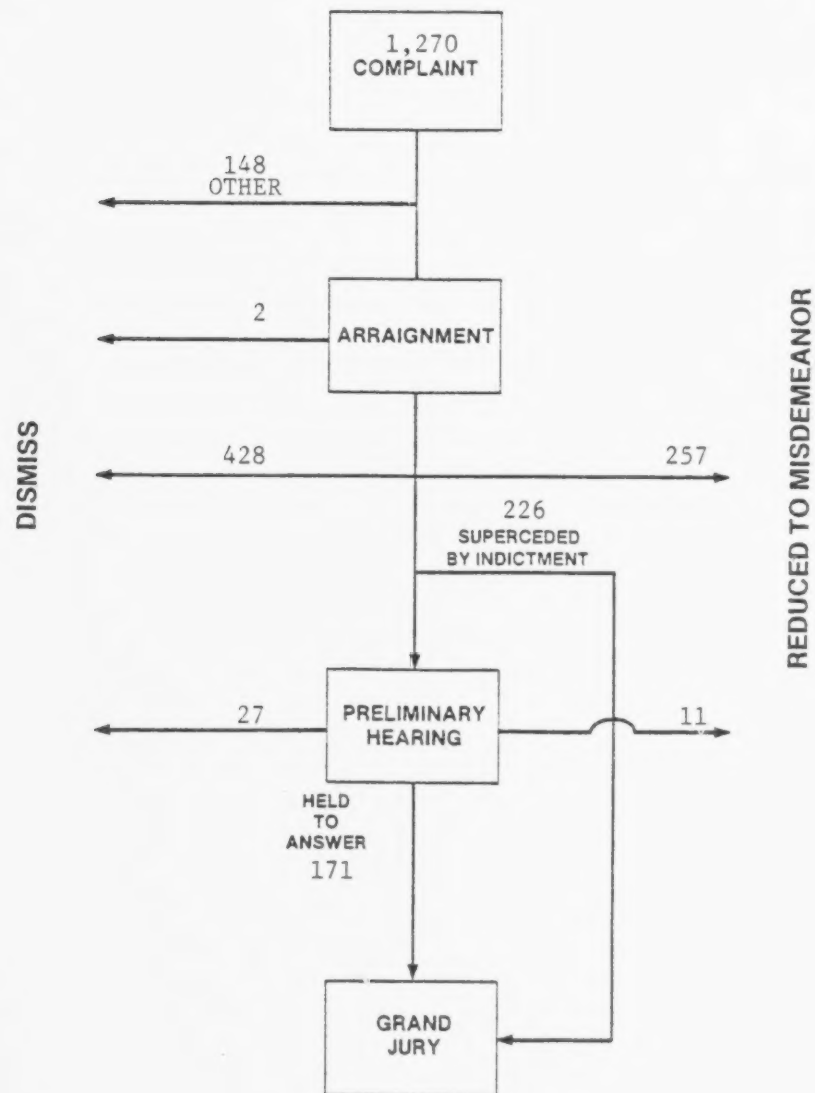
**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
RESULTS OF PRELIMINARY HEARING
1979**

COURT	PRELIMI- NARY HEARINGS HELD	% OF TOTAL FELONY CASES	PRELIMINARY HEARING RESULTS		
			DISMISSED	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE	HELD TO ANSWER
Anchorage	82	17%	7	2	73
Barrow	3	27%	1	0	2
Bethel	5	6%	0	1	4
Delta Junction	0	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks	35	25%	2	0	33
Glenallen	1	8%	1	0	0
Haines	0	—	—	—	—
Homer	7	30%	1	2	4
Juneau	17	34%	2	0	15
Kenai	7	12%	0	0	7
Ketchikan	12	15%	1	2	9
Kodiak	12	9%	7	0	5
Nome	4	10%	1	1	2
Palmer	9	14%	3	0	6
Seward	1	10%	0	0	1
Sitka	5	17%	0	0	5
Tok	5	36%	1	3	1
Valdez	2	15%	0	0	2
Wrangell	0	—	—	—	—
Kotzebue	0	—	—	—	—
Petersburg	2	28%	0	0	2
TOTAL	209	16%	27	11	171
% OF TOTAL			13%	5%	82%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	36	19%	3	2	31
Second	4	7%	1	1	2
Third	121	16%	19	4	98
Fourth	48	20%	4	4	40

DISTRICT COURTS DISPOSITION OF FELONIES



**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
AGE OF 1979 DISPOSITIONS***

COURT	CASES	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	477	72	16	13%
Barrow	11	30	10	9%
Bethel	77	27	15	3%
Deita Junction	1	—	—	—
Fairbanks	142	35	9	6%
Glenallen	13	21	15	0
Haines	5	28	12	0
Homer	23	122	24	19%
Juneau	50	38	10	3%
Kenai	55	121	14	18%
Ketchikan	78	69	18	14%
Kodiak	124	37	22	9%
Nome	37	166	14	19%
Palmer	64	55	19	3%
Seward	10	256	60	60%
Sitka	29	72	43	13%
Tok	14	24	27	0
Valdez	13	61	30	20%
Wrangell	20	53	30	0
Kotzebue	20	21	15	0
Petersburg	7	26	15	0
TOTAL	1,270	63	17	11%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	189	57	21	9%
Second	57	115	14	12%
Third	779	71	18	13%
Fourth	245	31	12	5%

* Measured from first appearance to dismissal, acquittal or sentencing

AGE OF CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS

DISTRICT COURT - FELONIES

NUMBER
OF CASES

1250

1000

750

500

250

0

TOTAL
1270 CASES

1 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 120 days	121 to 180 days	181 to 365 days	366 to 730 days	OVER 730 days
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985

112

40

29

20

28

42

14

**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
MEDIAN AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	11	10	12	16	+ 45	+ 33
Barrow	27	27	23	10	- 63	- 57
Bethel	46	14	11	15	- 67	+ 36
Delta Junction	13	12	12	—	—	—
Fairbanks	10	10	10	9	- 10	- 10
Glennallen	23	14	39	15	- 35	- 62
Haines	N/A	0	12	12	—	—
Homer	131	27	41	24	- 82	- 41
Juneau	29	12	12	10	- 66	- 17
Kenai	11	34	24	14	+ 27	- 42
Ketchikan	39	46	20	18	- 54	- 10
Kodiak	12	14	17	22	+ 83	+ 29
Nome	27	13	27	14	- 48	- 48
Palmer	24	25	24	19	- 21	- 21
Seward	11	54	19	60	+445	+216
Sitka	10	20	20	43	+330	+115
Tok	11	7	20	27	+145	+ 35
Valdez	22	14	15	30	+ 36	+100
Wrangell	20	23	7	30	+ 50	+329
Kotzebue	N/A	12	15	15	—	—
Peteraburg	N/A	14	12	15	—	+ 25
TOTAL	18	15	16	17	- 6	+ 6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	31	28	16	21	- 32	+ 31
Second	27	12	22	14	- 48	- 36
Third	20	14	17	18	- 10	+ 6
Fourth	11	12	13	12	+ 9	- 8

**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
PENDING
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	196	152	192	207	+ 5	+ 7
Barrow	11	15	8	17	+ 54	+112
Bethel	24	14	28	43	+ 79	+ 53
Delta Junction	11	1	0	0	—	—
Fairbanks	68	69	101	115	+ 69	+ 13
Glenallen	34	10	9	7	- 80	- 23
Haines	—	2	3	0	—	—
Homer	17	25	4	8	- 53	+100
Juneau	45	43	52	32	- 29	- 39
Kenai	22	39	57	49	+122	- 15
Ketchikan	41	32	62	49	+ 19	- 21
Kodiak	22	17	24	38	+ 72	+ 58
Nome	36	27	24	27	- 25	+ 12
Palmer	16	18	23	23	+ 43	—
Seward	6	5	11	9	+ 50	- 19
Sitka	4	5	16	22	+450	+ 37
Tok	8	11	7	7	- 13	—
Valdez	8	12	13	12	+ 50	- 8
Wrangell	4	1	4	4	—	—
Kotzebue	—	9	15	13	—	- 14
Petersburg	—	3	1	8	—	+700
TOTAL	573	510	654	690	+ 20	+ 5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	94	86	138	115	+ 22	- 17
Second	36	36	39	40	+ 11	+ 2
Third	321	278	333	353	+ 9	+ 6
Fourth	122	110	144	182	+ 49	+ 26

**DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF**

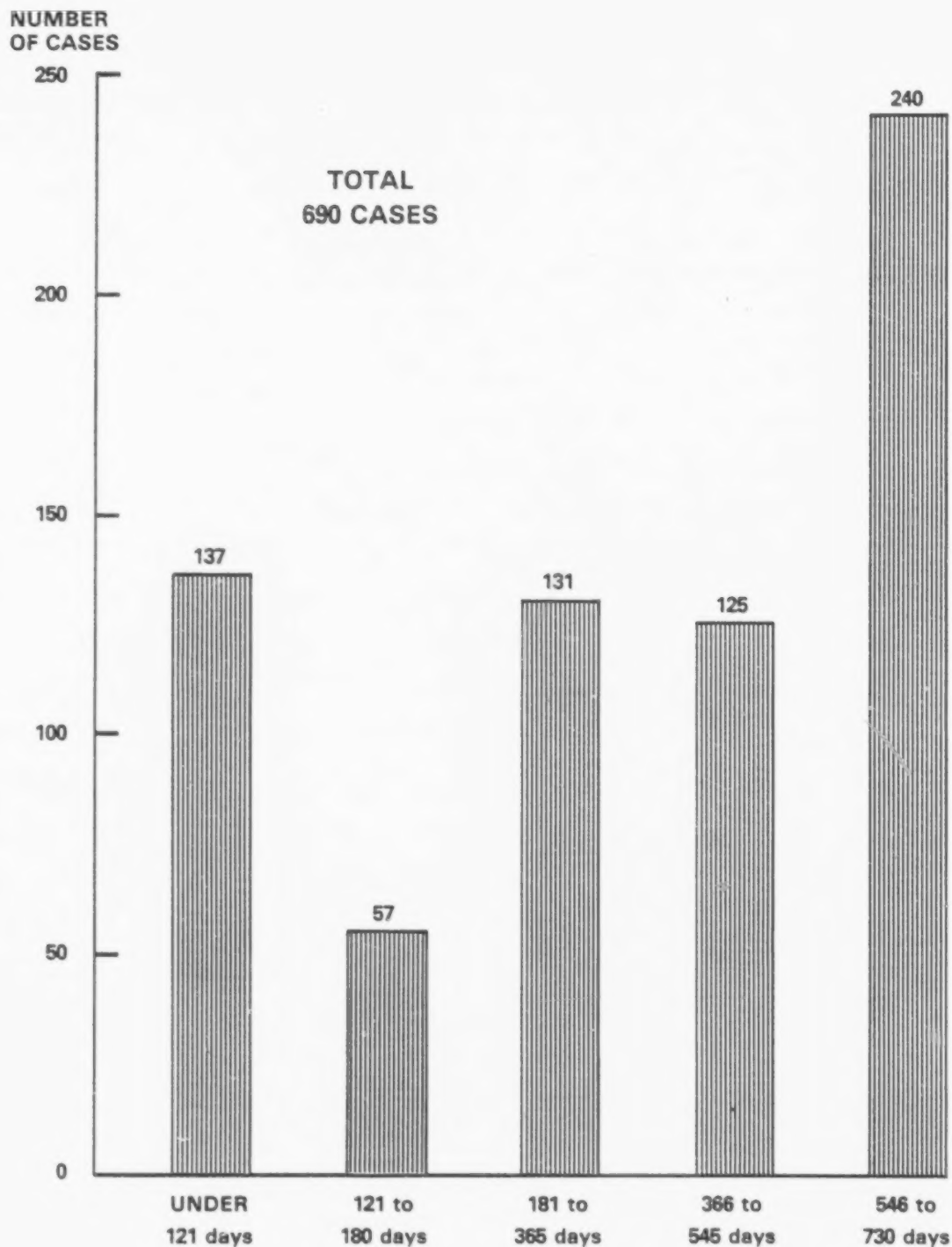
COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	207	403	329	80%
Barrow	17	455	411	88%
Bethel	43	432	444	84%
Delta Junction	0	—	—	—
Fairbanks	115	548	535	92%
Glenallen	7	724	730	100%
Haines	0	—	—	—
Homer	8	355	273	75%
Juneau	32	422	426	66%
Kenai	49	443	433	69%
Ketchikan	49	306	212	69%
Kodiak	38	355	310	79%
Nome	27	316	109	45%
Palmer	23	474	411	96%
Seward	9	456	478	89%
Sitka	22	346	304	86%
Tok	7	346	334	86%
Valdez	12	433	456	58%
Wrangell	4	452	455	100%
Kotzebue	13	344	319	77%
Petersburg	8	281	180	62%
TOTAL	690	418	374	78%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	115	349	295	72%
Second	40	325	177	55%
Third	353	408	361	77%
Fourth	182	502	494	89%

AGE OF PENDING CRIMINAL CASES

DISTRICT COURT - FELONIES



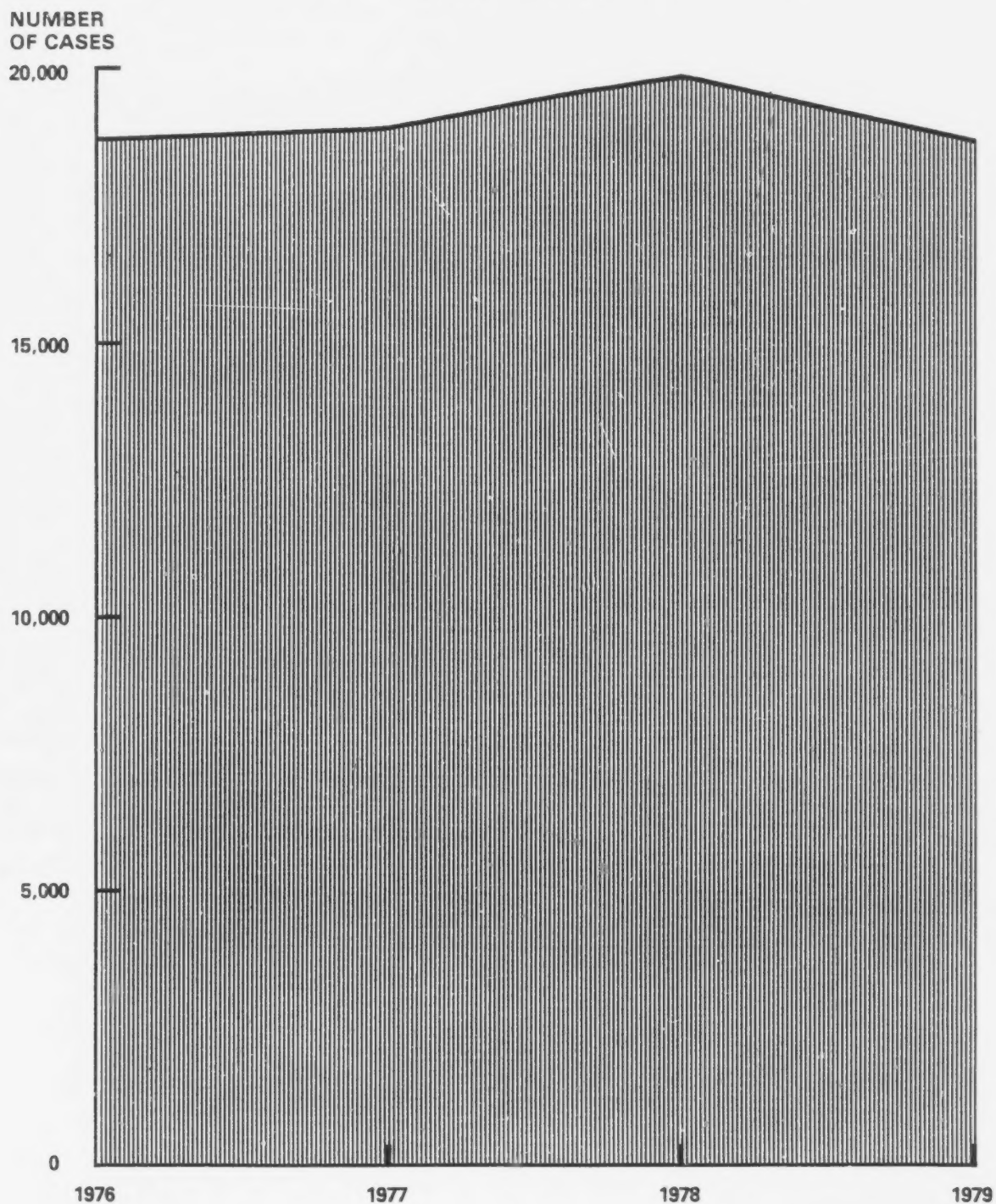
**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
FILINGS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	7,871	9,128	9,330	7,234	- 8	- 22
Barrow	149	209	263	347	+133	+ 32
Bethel	458	1,170	1,051	1,136	+148	+ 8
Delta Junction	152	50	48	41	- 73	- 15
Fairbanks	3,145	3,058	2,503	2,577	- 18	+ 3
Glenallen	241	250	196	135	- 44	- 33
Haines	158	115	96	108	- 32	+ 12
Homer	208	275	359	418	+101	+ 16
Juneau	965	881	864	1,116	+ 16	+ 29
Kenai	867	963	961	1,095	+ 26	+ 14
Ketchikan	817	1,107	876	942	+ 15	+ 8
Kodiak	939	1,218	1,024	989	+ 5	- 3
Nome	303	187	175	310	+ 2	+ 77
Palmer	610	640	596	497	- 19	- 17
Seward	339	406	271	124	- 64	- 55
Sitka	445	873	461	545	+ 22	+ 18
Tok	143	172	114	86	- 40	- 25
Valdez	450	296	201	174	- 62	- 14
Wrangell	192	147	227	194	+ 1	- 15
Kotzebue	189	160	257	480	+154	+ 87
Petersburg	90	136	118	224	+149	+ 90
TOTAL	18,731	21,441	19,991	18,772	—	- 7

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2,667	3,259	2,642	3,129	+ 17	+ 18
Second	492	347	432	790	+ 60	+ 82
Third	11,525	13,176	12,938	10,666	- 8	- 18
Fourth	4,047	4,659	3,979	4,187	+ 3	+ 5

DISTRICT COURTS MISDEMEANOR CASES FILINGS 1976 - 1979



**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
COMPOSITION OF 1979 FILINGS**

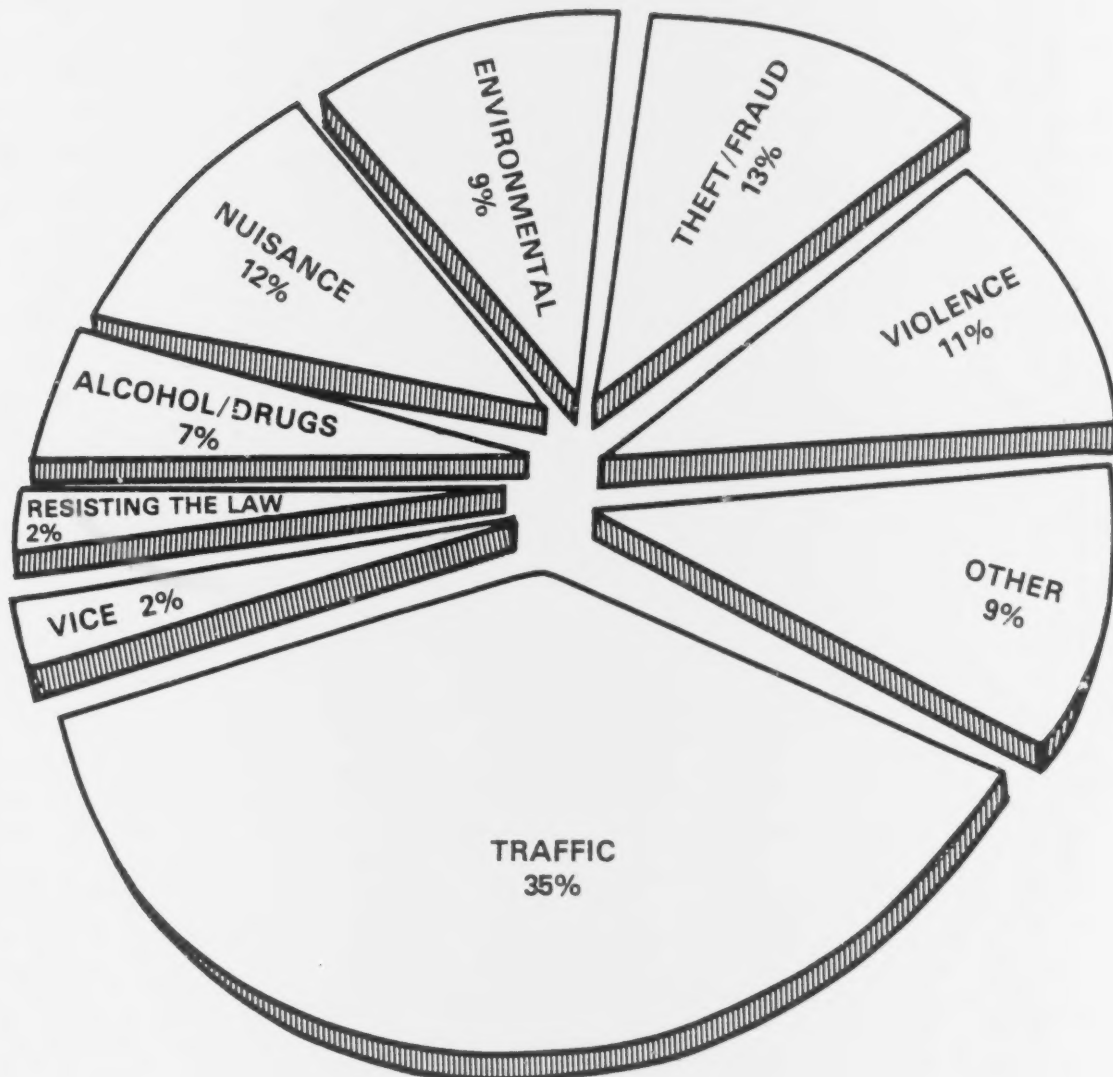
(See Note 5)

COURT	VIO- LENCE	THEFT/ FRAUD	EN- VIRON- MEN- TAL	NUI- SANCE	AL- COHOL/ DRUGS	RE- SIST- ING THE LAW	VICE	TRAF- FIC	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	788	1351	228	868	245	140	270	3,065	279	7,234
Barrow	89	61	3	24	20	2	0	64	84	347
Bethel	141	60	23	47	711	9	0	71	74	1,136
Delta Junction	1	4	28	2	0	0	0	5	1	41
Fairbanks	256	414	130	289	119	23	8	1,014	324	2,577
Glenallen	16	12	18	7	2	0	0	61	19	135
Haines	7	7	30	14	1	2	0	27	20	108
Homer	31	32	181	13	5	32	0	114	10	418
Juneau	132	91	68	160	65	23	0	449	128	1,116
Kenai	65	67	396	44	17	6	0	409	91	1,095
Ketchikan	114	73	79	225	15	21	3	305	107	942
Kodiak	124	68	197	162	78	30	0	228	102	989
Nome	99	52	17	41	4	1	0	40	56	310
Palmer	56	61	112	31	4	2	0	204	27	497
Seward	14	18	18	9	3	3	0	47	12	124
Sitka	53	52	30	98	14	12	0	188	98	545
Tok	31	10	6	16	0	0	0	10	13	86
Valdez	21	21	49	6	1	3	2	50	21	174
Wrangell	27	16	50	20	7	0	0	41	33	194
Kotzebue	117	31	20	91	3	1	0	23	194	480
Petersburg	22	16	49	29	2	2	0	66	38	224
TOTAL	2,204	2,517	1,732	2,196	1,316	312	283	6,481	1,731	18,772
% OF TOTAL	11%	13%	9%	12%	7%	2%	2%	35%	9%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	355	255	306	546	104	60	3	1,076	424	3,129
Second	216	83	37	132	7	2	0	63	250	790
Third	115	1,630	1,199	1,140	355	216	272	4,178	561	10,666
Fourth	518	549	190	378	850	34	8	1,164	496	4,187

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1979**



**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	6,855	7,563	9,540	7,973	+ 16	- 17
Barrow	149	172	275	275	+ 84	—
Bethel	467	1,108	1,058	1,135	+143	+ 7
Delta Junction	156	55	57	34	- 78	- 40
Fairbanks	3,060	2,794	2,490	2,365	- 23	- 5
Glenallen	194	272	222	137	- 29	- 38
Haines	148	132	90	104	- 30	+ 16
Homer	196	220	370	427	+118	+ 15
Juneau	919	833	860	1,018	+ 11	+ 18
Kenai	791	916	973	1,002	+ 26	+ 2
Ketchikan	788	943	889	911	+ 16	+ 2
Kodiak	863	1,133	1,019	1,008	+ 16	- 2
Nome	360	134	265	302	- 17	+ 13
Palmer	568	621	565	477	- 17	- 16
Seward	320	359	288	131	- 59	- 55
Sitka	400	689	514	495	+ 23	- 4
Tok	157	156	113	86	- 45	- 24
Valdez	458	342	194	145	- 68	- 25
Wrangell	192	150	202	180	- 6	- 11
Kotzebue	160	161	260	432	+170	+ 66
Petersburg	77	130	117	190	+146	+ 62
TOTAL	17,278	18,883	20,361	18,827	+ 8	- 8

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2,524	2,877	2,672	2,898	+ 14	+ 8
Second	520	295	325	734	+ 41	+125
Third	10,245	11,426	13,171	11,300	+ 10	- 15
Fourth	3,989	4,285	3,993	3,895	- 3	- 3

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES**
1979

COURT	BEFORE FIRST APPEAR- ANCE	AT AR- RAIGN- MENT	BE- TWEEN AR- RAIGN- MENT	TRIAL			OTHER (E.G. CHANGE OF VENUE)	TOTAL
				COURT	JURY	TOTAL		
Anchorage	433	1,962	4,605	147	175	322	651	7,973
Barrow	12	80	155	3	5	8	20	275
Bethel	14	761	309	11	19	30	21	1,135
Delta Junction	0	25	9	0	0	0	0	34
Fairbanks	99	751	1,198	53	144	197	120	2,365
Glenallen	6	53	66	1	6	7	5	137
Haines	1	87	5	3	5	8	3	104
Homer	21	182	98	29	14	43	83	427
Juneau	26	511	403	18	14	32	46	1,018
Kenai	37	511	326	23	55	78	50	1,002
Ketchikan	17	481	330	37	16	53	30	911
Kodiak	14	478	454	9	27	36	26	1,008
Nome	7	56	215	6	0	6	18	302
Palmer	8	163	255	11	21	32	19	477
Seward	11	57	43	1	7	8	12	131
Sitka	8	251	204	9	3	12	20	495
Tok	5	29	47	1	3	4	1	86
Valdez	3	51	73	8	5	13	5	145
Wrangell	4	106	55	3	5	8	7	180
Kotzebue	1	288	131	1	3	4	8	432
Petersburg	8	101	66	6	2	8	7	190
TOTAL	735	6,984	9,047	380	529	909	1,152	18,827
% OF TOTAL	4%	37%	48%	2%	3%	5%	6%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	64	1,537	1,063	76	45	121	113	2,898
Second	8	344	346	7	3	10	26	734
Third	533	3,457	5,920	229	310	539	851	11,300
Fourth	130	1,646	1,718	68	171	239	162	3,895

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
ARRAIGNMENT RESULTS
1979**

COURT	DISPOSITIONS AT ARRAIGN- MENT	% OF TOTAL MISDEMEAN- OR CASES	ARRAIGNMENT RESULTS		
			DISMISSED	GUILTY PLEA	NO CONTEST PLEA
Anchorage	1,962	24%	86	1,231	645
Barrow	80	29%	4	62	14
Bethel	761	67%	8	722	31
Delta Junction	25	74%	0	7	18
Fairbanks	751	32%	23	511	217
Glenallen	53	39%	1	40	12
Haines	87	84%	5	78	4
Homer	182	43%	0	146	36
Juneau	511	50%	6	439	66
Kenai	511	50%	8	339	164
Ketchikan	481	53%	7	434	40
Kodiak	478	47%	21	225	232
Nome	56	18%	1	37	18
Palmer	163	34%	12	74	77
Seward	57	44%	0	32	25
Sitka	251	50%	10	178	63
Tok	29	34%	2	18	9
Valdez	51	35%	1	37	13
Wrangell	106	59%	2	91	13
Kotzebue	288	67%	10	166	112
Petersburg	101	53%	4	48	49
TOTAL	6,984	37%	211	4,915	1,858
% OF TOTAL			3%	70%	27%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,537	53%	34	1,268	235
Second	344	47%	11	203	130
Third	3,457	31%	129	2,124	1,204
Fourth	1,646	42%	37	1,320	289

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
DISPOSITIONS BETWEEN
ARRAIGNMENT AND TRIAL (PRETRIAL)**

1979

COURT	DISPOSITIONS BETWEEN ARRAIGNMENT AND TRIAL	% OF TOTAL MISDEMEANOR CASES	PRETRIAL RESULTS	
			DISMISSED	CHANGE OF PLEA TO GUILTY
Anchorage	4,605	57%	2,851	1,754
Barrow	155	56%	113	42
Bethel	309	27%	160	149
Delta Junction	9	26%	5	4
Fairbanks	1,200	51%	555	643
Glenallen	66	48%	33	33
Haines	5	5%	4	1
Homer	98	23%	49	49
Juneau	403	40%	137	266
Kenai	326	32%	131	195
Ketchikan	330	36%	163	167
Kodiak	454	45%	213	241
Nome	215	71%	135	80
Palmer	255	53%	151	104
Seward	43	67%	21	22
Sitka	204	41%	92	112
Tok	47	55%	15	32
Valdez	73	50%	53	20
Wrangell	55	31%	34	21
Kotzebue	131	30%	99	32
Petersburg	66	34%	36	30
TOTAL	9,047	48%	5,050	3,997
% OF TOTAL			56%	44%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,063	37%	466	597
Second	346	47%	234	112
Third	5,920	52%	3,502	2,418
Fourth	1,718	44%	848	870

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
RESULTS OF COURT TRIALS
1979**

COURT	COURT TRIALS	% OF TOTAL MISDEMEANOR CASES	ACQUIT-TAL	MISTRIAL WITH SUBSEQUENT DISMISSAL	CHANGE OF PLEA TO GUILTY	GUILTY	
						ORIGINAL CHARGE	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE
Anchorage	147	1%	22	1	2	118	4
Barrow	3	1%	1	0	0	2	0
Bethel	11	1%	6	0	0	5	0
Delta Junction	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks	53	2%	11	0	0	42	0
Glenallen	1	1%	0	0	0	1	0
Haines	3	3%	0	0	0	3	0
Homer	29	7%	0	0	0	29	0
Juneau	18	2%	1	0	0	17	0
Kenai	23	2%	1	0	0	22	0
Ketchikan	37	4%	7	0	0	28	2
Kodiak	9	.9%	4	1	0	4	0
Nome	6	1%	2	0	0	4	0
Palmer	11	2%	3	0	0	8	0
Seward	1	1%	0	0	0	1	0
Sitka	9	1%	6	0	0	3	0
Tok	1	1%	0	0	0	1	0
Valdez	8	6%	0	0	0	8	0
Wrangell	3	2%	0	0	0	3	0
Kotzebue	1	.2%	0	0	0	1	0
Petersburg	6	3%	0	0	0	6	0
TOTAL	380	2%	64	2	2	306	6
% OF TOTAL			17%	.5%	.5%	81%	1%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	76	3%	14	0	0	60	2
Second	7	1%	2	0	0	5	0
Third	229	2%	30	2	2	191	4
Fourth	68	2%	18	0	0	50	0

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
RESULTS OF JURY TRIALS
1979**

COURT	JURY TRIALS	% OF TOTAL MISDEMEANOR CASES	ACQUIT-TAL	MISTRIAL WITH SUBSE- QUENT DIS- MISSAL	CHANGE OF PLEA TO GUILTY	GUILTY	
						ORIGINAL CHARGE	LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE
Anchorage	175	2%	64	5	—	104	2
Barrow	5	2%	2	0	0	3	0
Bethel	19	2%	12	0	0	7	0
Delta Junction	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks	144	6%	74	2	0	67	1
Glenallen	6	4%	3	1	0	2	0
Haines	5	5%	0	1	0	4	0
Homer	14	3%	6	0	0	8	0
Juneau	14	1%	5	0	0	9	0
Kenai	55	5%	24	1	0	29	1
Ketchikan	16	2%	6	2	0	7	1
Kodiak	27	3%	12	0	0	15	0
Nome	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palmer	21	4%	10	0	0	11	0
Seward	7	5%	7	0	0	0	0
Sitka	3	1%	0	0	0	3	0
Tok	3	3%	1	1	0	1	0
Valdez	5	3%	3	0	0	2	0
Wrangell	5	3%	2	0	0	3	0
Kotzebue	3	1%	2	0	0	1	0
Petersburg	2	1%	1	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	529	3%	234	13	0	277	5
% OF TOTAL			44%	3%	0	52%	1%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	45	2%	14	3	0	27	1
Second	3	.4%	2	0	0	1	0
Third	310	3%	129	7	0	171	3
Fourth	171	4%	89	3	0	78	1

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
TRIAL RATE**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	6%	5%	7%	4%	- 2	- 3
Barrow	4%	5%	7%	3%	- 1	- 4
Bethel	3%	5%	3%	3%	—	—
Delta Junction	8%	11%	4%	0	—	—
Fairbanks	5%	5%	6%	8%	- 3	- 2
Glennallen	2%	4%	10%	5%	- 3	- 5
Haines	N/A	3%	7%	8%	—	- 1
Homer	9%	9%	6%	10%	+ 1	+ 4
Juneau	2%	6%	6%	3%	+ 1	- 3
Kenai	6%	8%	4%	8%	+ 2	+ 4
Katchikan	4%	7%	7%	6%	+ 2	- 1
Kodiak	6%	4%	3%	4%	- 2	- 1
Nome	2%	7%	3%	2%	—	- 1
Palmer	10%	11%	7%	7%	- 3	—
Seward	9%	5%	3%	6%	- 3	+ 3
Sitka	3%	7%	7%	2%	- 1	- 5
Tok	4%	5%	14%	5%	+ 1	- 9
Valdez	7%	4%	8%	9%	+ 2	+ 1
Wrangell	5%	7%	5%	4%	- 1	- 1
Kotzebue	N/A	10%	5%	1%	—	- 4
Petersburg	N/A	6%	3%	4%	—	+ 1
TOTAL	6%	6%	6%	5%	- 1	- 1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	3%	6%	6%	4%	+ 1	- 2
Second	2%	8%	4%	1%	- 1	- 3
Third	6%	6%	7%	5%	- 1	- 2
Fourth	5%	5%	5%	6%	+ 1	+ 1

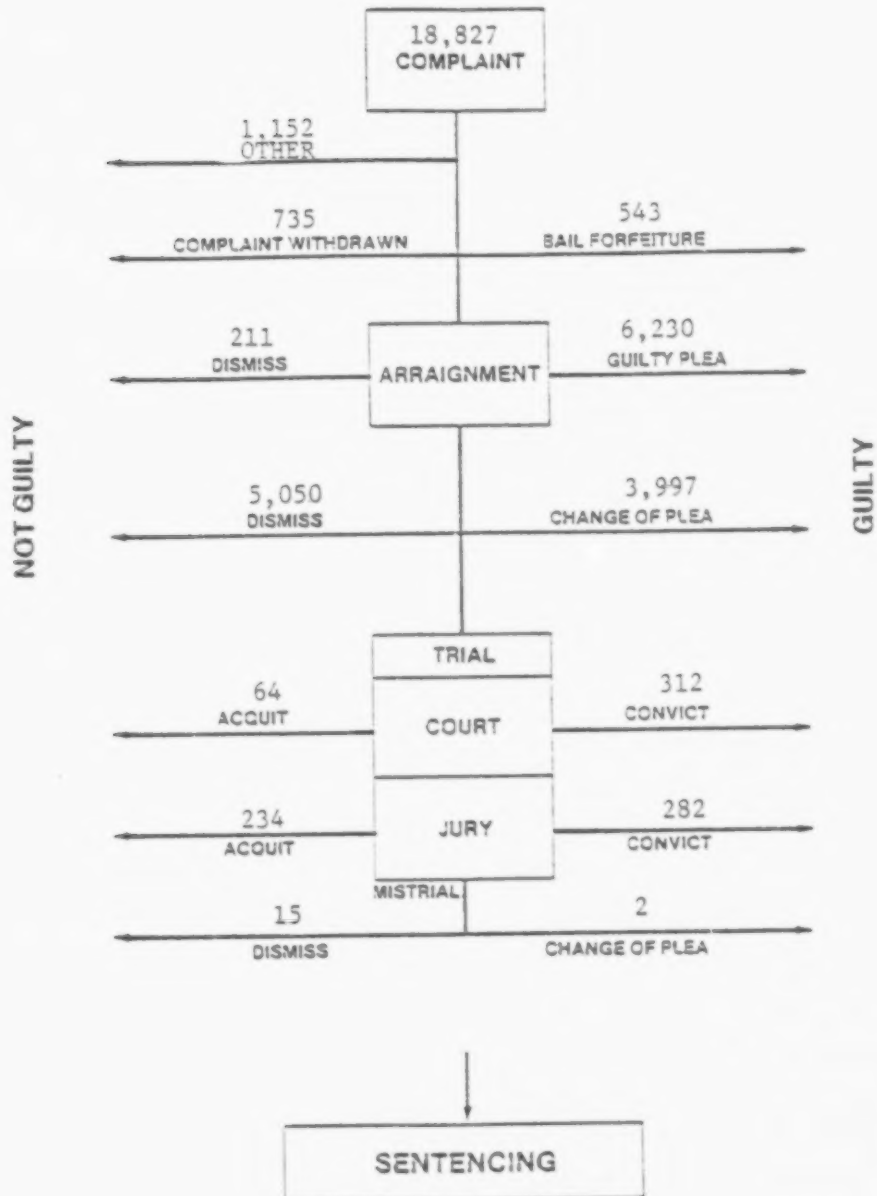
**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
AVERAGE DAYS PER TRIAL**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.6	+ 7	+ 45
Barrow	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	- 41	—
Bethel	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	- 7	—
Delta Junction	1.5	1.0	1.5	—	—	—
Fairbanks	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	+ 45	+ 23
Glennallen	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—
Haines	—	1.0	1.0	1.1	—	+ 10
Homer	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—
Juneau	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	- 8	- 27
Kenai	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	+ 27	+ 17
Ketchikan	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.2	+ 9	- 20
Kodiak	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.5	+ 15	- 17
Nome	1.0	1.2	4.6	1.3	+ 30	- 72
Palmer	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	—	+ 20
Seward	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—
Sitka	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	- 52	—
Tok	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	+ 50	+ 25
Valdez	1.1	1.0	1.2	3.3	+200	+175
Wrangell	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	- 58	- 23
Kotzebue	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.5	+ 50	+ 50
Petersburg	—	1.1	1.0	1.1	—	+ 10
TOTAL	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	—	—

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

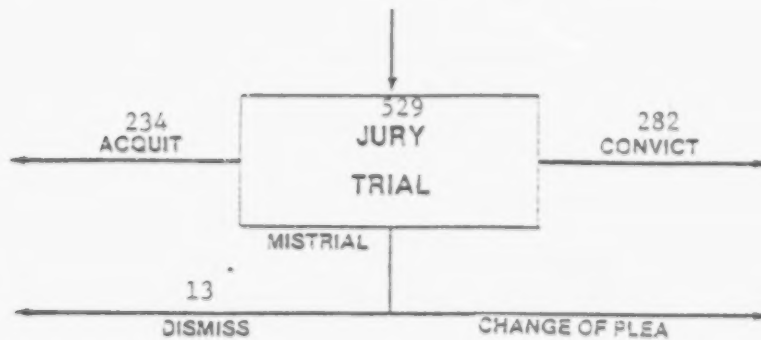
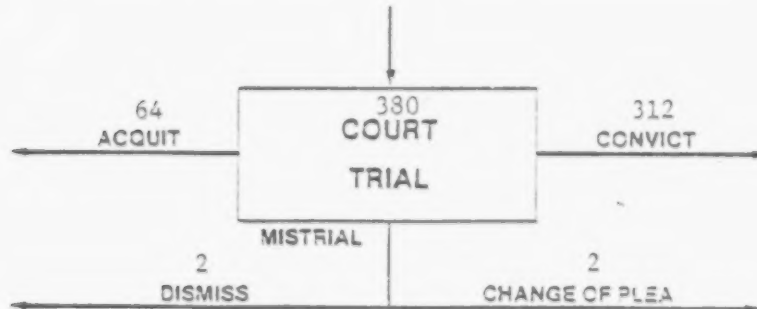
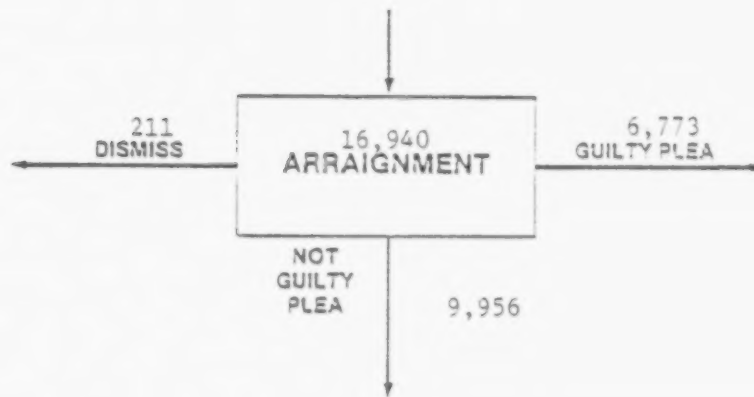
First	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	- 27	- 15
Second	1.0	1.6	3.5	1.4	+ 40	- 60
Third	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	+ 7	+ 25
Fourth	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	+ 25	+ 25

DISTRICT COURTS DISPOSITION OF MISDEMEANORS 1979



DISTRICT COURTS DISPOSITION OF MISDEMEANORS BY STAGES

1979



**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
CONVICTION RATES**

COURT	DISPO- SITIONS	LESS		DISPO- SITIONS	GUILTY AT				CONVIC- TION RATE
		CHANGE OF VENUE	NO APPEAR- ANCE		AR- RAIGN- MENT	PRE- TRIAL	TRIAL	TOTAL	
Anchorage	7,973	651	433	6,889	1,876	1,754	230	3,860	56%
Barrow	275	20	12	243	76	42	5	123	51%
Bethel	1,135	21	14	1,100	753	149	12	914	83%
Delta Junction	34	0	0	34	25	4	0	29	85%
Fairbanks	2,365	120	99	2,146	728	643	110	1,481	69%
Glenallen	137	5	6	126	52	33	3	88	70%
Haines	104	3	1	100	82	1	7	90	90%
Homer	427	83	21	323	182	49	37	268	83%
Juneau	1,018	46	26	946	505	266	26	797	84%
Kenai	1,002	50	37	915	503	195	52	750	82%
Ketchikan	911	30	17	864	474	167	38	679	78%
Kodiak	1,008	26	14	968	457	241	19	717	74%
Nome	302	18	7	277	55	80	4	139	50%
Palmer	477	19	8	450	151	104	19	274	60%
Seward	131	12	11	108	57	22	1	80	74%
Sitka	495	20	8	467	241	112	6	359	77%
Tok	86	1	5	80	27	32	2	61	76%
Valdez	145	5	3	137	50	20	10	80	58%
Wrangell	180	7	4	169	104	21	6	131	78%
Kotzebue	432	8	1	423	278	32	2	312	74%
Petersburg	190	7	8	175	97	30	7	134	76%
TOTAL	18,827	1,152	735	16,940	6,773	3,997	596	11,366	67%
% OF TOTAL				100%	40%	64%	3%	67%	

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2,898	113	64	2,721	1,503	597	90	2,190	80%
Second	734	26	8	700	333	112	6	451	64%
Third	11,300	851	533	9,916	3,328	2,418	371	6,117	62%
Fourth	3,895	162	130	3,603	1,609	870	129	2,608	72%

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
SENTENCE/FINES IMPOSED
1979**

COURT	CONVIC- TIONS	SENTENCE SERVED AND/OR FINE PAID			NO SENTENCE SERVED OR FINE PAID	
		SENTENCE ONLY	FINE ONLY	FINE AND SENTENCE	SUSPENDED IMPOSI- TION OF SENTENCE	SENTENCE OR FINE SUSPENDED
Anchorage	3,860	910	1,111	1,173	512	154
Barrow	123	29	31	10	30	23
Bethel	914	89	712	48	33	32
Delta Junction	29	1	22	0	4	2
Fairbanks	1,481	320	464	460	152	85
Glenallen	88	13	28	18	13	16
Haines	90	9	43	17	21	0
Homer	268	26	180	44	6	12
Juneau	797	93	380	265	21	38
Kenai	750	53	447	199	44	7
Ketchikan	679	128	288	150	45	68
Kodiak	717	121	166	117	188	125
Nome	139	51	17	12	51	8
Palmer	274	29	116	80	32	17
Seward	80	20	25	15	8	12
Sitka	359	34	133	100	67	25
Tok	61	10	9	4	23	15
Valdez	80	5	40	15	18	2
Wrangell	131	17	95	9	10	0
Kotzebue	312	103	74	8	93	34
Petersburg	134	23	74	28	9	0
TOTAL	11,366	2,084	4,455	2,772	1,380	675
% OF TOTAL	100%	18%	39%	24%	12%	6%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2,190	304	1,013	569	173	131
Second	451	154	91	20	144	42
Third	6,117	1,177	2,113	1,661	821	345
Fourth	2,608	449	1,238	522	242	157

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
SENTENCE/FINES IMPOSED**

1979

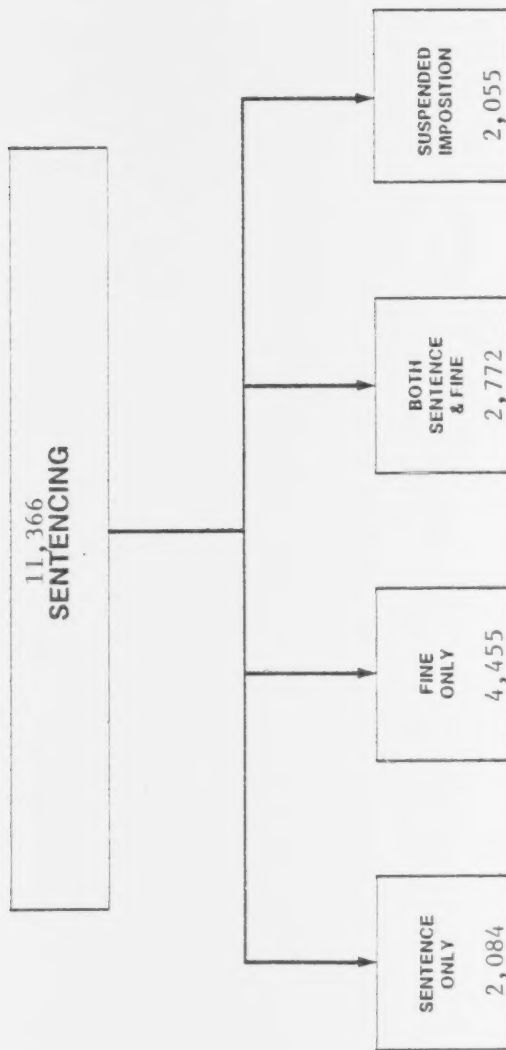
(See Note 7)

COURT	SENTENCES		FINES		REVENUE GENERATED (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)		
	NUMBER	AVERAGE AMOUNT	NUMBER	AVERAGE AMOUNT	STATE	LOCAL	TOTAL
Anchorage	2,083	9	2,284	182	132339	283349	415688
Barrow	39	40	41	233	8598	955	9553
Bethel	137	21	760	42	31920	—	31920
Delta Junction	1	25	22	77	1694	—	1694
Fairbanks	780	14	924	188	109439	64273	173712
Glenallen	31	25	46	193	8878	—	8878
Haines	26	6	60	132	—	7920	7920
Homer	70	6	224	150	33600	—	33600
Juneau	358	11	645	151	88629	8766	97395
Kenai	252	10	646	181	112965	3961	116926
Ketchikan	278	14	438	125	28355	26395	54750
Kodiak	238	6	283	319	64097	26180	90277
Nome	63	14	29	128	3675	37	3712
Palmer	109	10	196	166	32536	—	32536
Seward	35	6	40	198	7920	—	7920
Sitka	134	6	233	186	13143	30195	43338
Tok	14	27	13	192	2496	—	2496
Valdez	20	6	55	187	9359	926	10285
Wrangell	26	12	104	83	6733	1899	8632
Kotzebue	111	16	82	29	2378	—	2378
Petersburg	51	6	102	159	15407	811	16218
TOTAL	4,856	11	7,227	162	714161	455667	1169828

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	873	11	1,582	144	152267	75986	228253
Second	174	15	111	55	6053	37	6090
Third	2,838	9	3,774	163	301694	314416	616110
Fourth	971	16	1,760	125	154147	65128	219375

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR SENTENCING
1979**



**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
AGE OF 1979 CASE DISPOSITIONS ***

COURT	CASES	AGE AT CLOSING (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	7,973	170	48	27%
Barrow	275	84	78	26%
Bethel	1,135	20	0	4%
Delta Junction	34	82	30	27%
Fairbanks	2,365	75	50	12%
Glenallen	137	77	29	17%
Haines	104	10	0	2%
Homer	427	86	23	18%
Juneau	1,018	31	8	5%
Kenai	1,002	72	17	14%
Ketchikan	911	52	4	10%
Kodiak	1,008	46	11	9%
Nome	302	156	44	18%
Palmer	477	68	39	14%
Seward	131	62	34	12%
Sitka	495	30	8	4%
Tok	86	67	44	19%
Valdez	145	66	18	17%
Wrangell	180	55	13	8%
Kotzebue	432	25	0	7%
Petersburg	190	51	8	15%
TOTAL	18,827	105	33	18%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

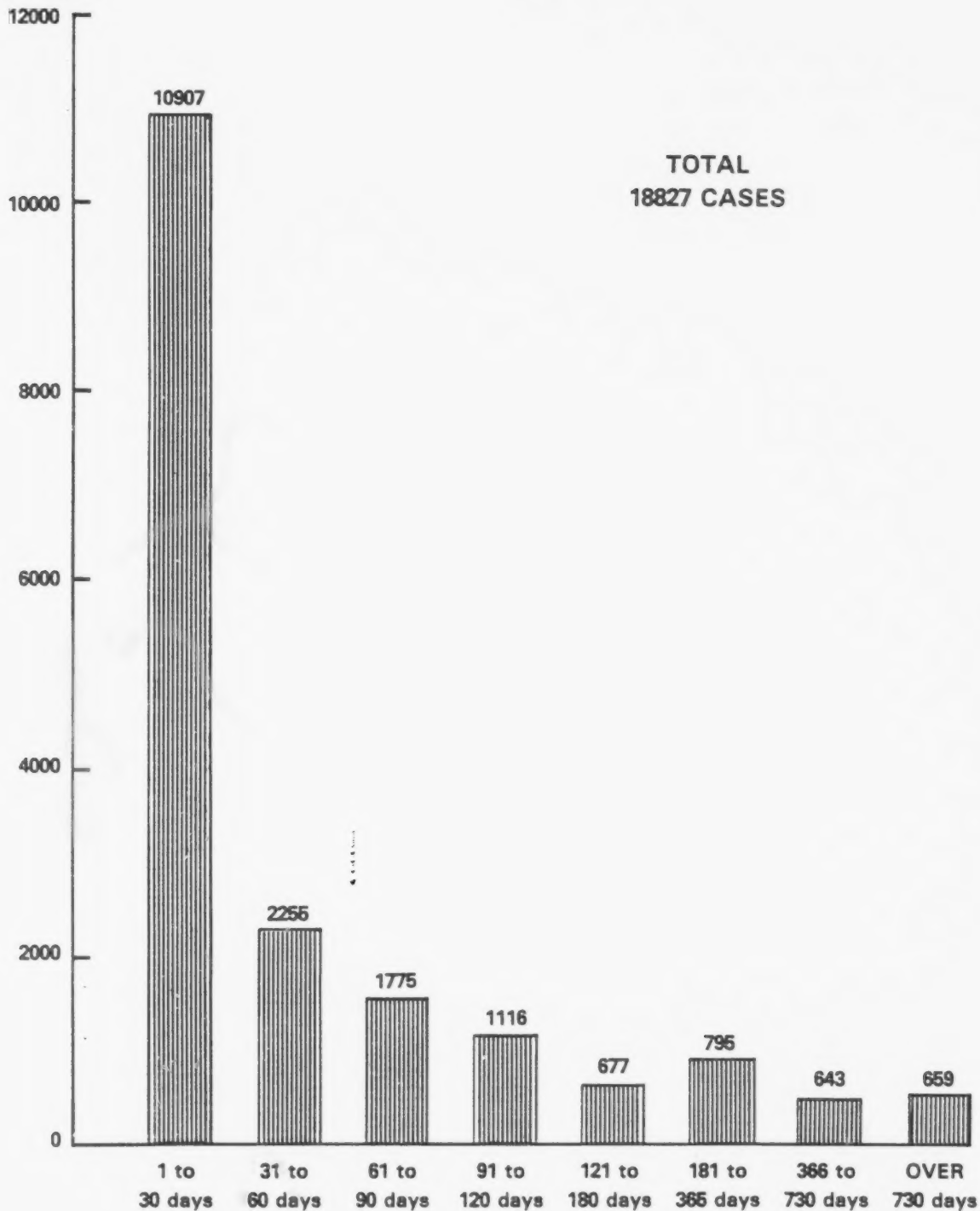
First	2,898	39	7	7%
Second	734	79	18	12%
Third	11,300	139	40	23%
Fourth	3,895	59	37	11%

*Measured from first appearance to dismissal, acquittal or sentencing

AGE OF CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS

DISTRICT COURT - MISDEMEANORS

NUMBER
OF CASES



**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
MEDIAN AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	23	24	33	48	+109	+ 45
Barrow	8	7	65	78	+875	+ 20
Bethel	49	15	2	0	—	—
Delta Junction	12	14	50	30	+150	- 40
Fairbanks	8	14	12	50	+525	+317
Glennallen	19	52	42	29	+ 53	- 31
Haines	N/A	2	0	0	—	—
Homer	18	21	29	23	+ 28	- 21
Juneau	13	11	11	8	- 38	- 27
Kenai	0	12	11	17	—	+ 55
Ketchikan	4	8	1	4	—	+300
Kodiak	0	4	7	11	—	+ 57
Nome	66	51	57	44	- 34	- 23
Palmer	10	12	10	39	+290	+290
Seward	6	13	33	34	+467	+ 3
Sitka	6	11	9	8	+ 33	- 11
Tok	3	7	26	44	+1367	+ 69
Valdez	29	39	25	18	- 38	- 28
Wrangell	10	13	10	13	+ 30	+ 30
Kotzebue	N/A	12	4	0	—	—
Petersburg	N/A	10	7	8	—	+ 14
TOTAL	17	18	23	33	+ 94	+ 43

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	8	10	7	7	- 12	—
Second	66	30	31	18	- 73	- 42
Third	19	21	28	40	+111	+ 43
Fourth	8	14	14	37	+363	+164

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
PENDING
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	3,390	2,494	2,284	3,549	+ 5	+ 55
Barrow	21	30	18	107	+410	+494
Bethel	108	147	140	269	+149	+ 92
Delta Junction	73	19	10	7	- 90	- 30
Fairbanks	681	694	707	1,314	+ 93	+ 86
Glenallen	91	36	10	24	- 73	+140
Haines	—	9	15	19	—	+ 27
Homer	72	75	64	105	+ 46	+ 64
Juneau	425	111	115	204	+654	+ 77
Kenai	208	116	104	292	+ 40	+181
Ketchikan	71	195	182	276	+289	+ 52
Kodiak	139	242	247	360	+159	+ 46
Nome	227	141	51	71	- 69	+ 39
Palmer	133	88	119	163	+ 23	+ 37
Seward	118	65	48	58	- 51	+ 21
Sitka	72	185	132	296	+311	+124
Tok	75	27	28	15	- 80	- 46
Valdez	115	38	45	55	- 52	+ 22
Wrangell	27	18	43	61	+126	+ 42
Kotzebue	—	29	16	77	—	+381
Petersburg	—	21	22	24	—	+ 9
TOTAL	6,046	4,780	4,400	7,346	+ 22	+ 67

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	595	539	509	880	+ 48	+ 73
Second	227	170	67	148	- 35	+121
Third	4,266	3,154	2,921	4,606	+ 8	+ 58
Fourth	958	917	903	1,712	+ 79	+ 90

**DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF DECEMBER 31
1979**

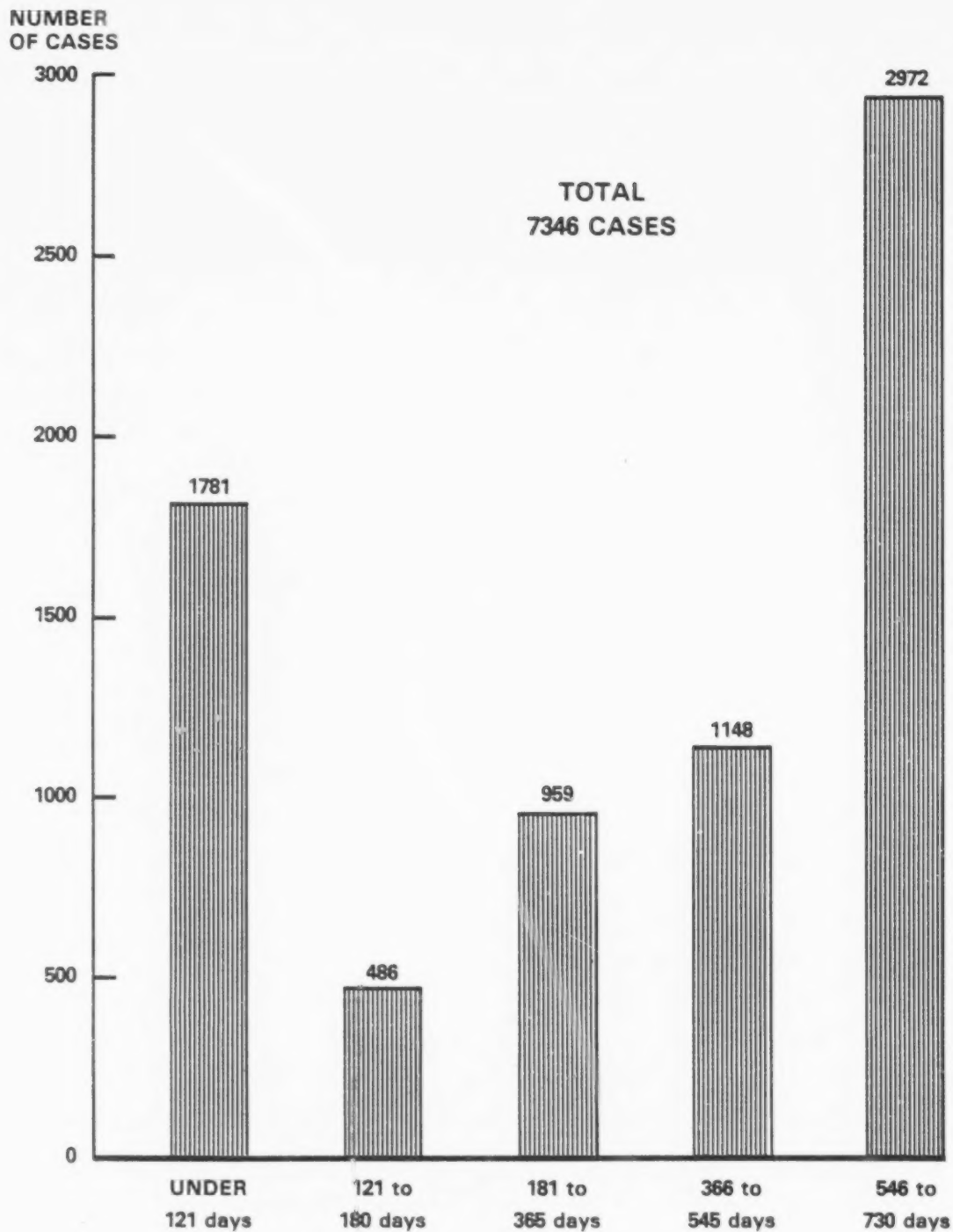
COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	3,549	444	443	76%
Barrow	107	320	305	80%
Bethel	269	585	641	87%
Delta Junction	7	593	590	100%
Fairbanks	1,314	460	453	74%
Glenallen	24	479	473	96%
Haines	19	339	379	89%
Homer	105	398	355	79%
Juneau	204	326	255	60%
Kenai	292	270	207	70%
Ketchikan	276	479	522	78%
Kodiak	360	475	501	79%
Nome	71	247	128	52%
Palmer	163	470	456	74%
Seward	58	501	573	83%
Sitka	296	586	730	85%
Tok	15	381	175	87%
Valdez	55	433	481	71%
Wrangell	61	399	435	77%
Kotzebue	77	228	153	57%
Petersburg	24	226	136	54%
TOTAL	7,346	444	445	76%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	880	464	510	76%
Second	148	237	141	55%
Third	4,606	436	433	76%
Fourth	1,712	471	471	77%

AGE OF PENDING CRIMINAL CASES

DISTRICT COURT - MISDEMEANORS



**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL CASES
FILINGS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	594	1,209	1,943	1,528	+157	- 21
Barrow	0	3	7	7	—	—
Bethel	7	46	104	90	+1186	- 13
Delta Junction	6	5	2	0	—	—
Fairbanks	394	328	386	253	- 36	- 34
Glenallen	1	8	2	3	+200	+ 50
Haines	16	16	7	10	- 38	+ 43
Homer	6	5	14	7	+ 17	- 50
Juneau	51	29	50	26	- 49	- 48
Kenai	4	3	44	133	+3225	+202
Ketchikan	81	51	79	100	+ 23	+ 27
Kodiak	15	91	168	100	+567	- 40
Nome	3	10	23	20	+567	- 13
Palmer	90	35	51	22	- 76	- 57
Seward	14	15	1	1	- 93	—
Sitka	103	145	50	75	- 27	+ 50
Tok	10	29	31	15	+ 50	- 52
Valdez	35	38	6	6	- 83	—
Wrangell	4	32	41	50	+1150	+ 21
Kotzebue	45	55	20	10	- 78	- 50
Petersburg	51	26	13	9	- 82	- 31
TOTAL	1,530	2,179	3,042	2,465	+ 61	- 19

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	306	299	240	270	- 12	+ 13
Second	48	65	43	30	- 37	- 43
Third	759	1,404	2,229	1,800	+137	- 19
Fourth	417	411	530	365	- 12	- 31

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS**
1979

(See Note 5)

COURT	FAILURE TO SATISFY	PROBATION REVOCA- TION	TRAFFIC ON FORMAL COMPLAINT	TRANSFER CASE*	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	1,133	88	136	N/A	171	1,528
Barrow	2	5	—	—	—	7
Bethel	27	52	4	—	7	90
Delta Junction	—	—	—	—	—	0
Fairbanks	77	26	136	—	14	253
Glenallen	2	0	0	—	1	3
Haines	0	0	9	—	1	10
Homer	7	0	0	—	0	7
Juneau	3	3	16	—	4	26
Kenai	122	4	2	—	5	133
Ketchikan	5	4	73	—	18	100
Kodiak	42	19	9	—	30	100
Nome	3	13	0	—	4	20
Palmer	18	0	1	—	3	22
Seward	0	0	1	—	0	1
Sitka	3	0	72	—	0	75
Tok	12	1	1	—	1	15
Valdez	2	0	0	—	4	6
Wrangell	33	9	4	—	4	50
Kotzebue	1	6	0	—	3	10
Petersburg	1	2	5	—	1	9
TOTAL	1,493	232	469	—	271	2,465
% OF TOTAL	61%	9%	19%	—	11%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	45	18	179	—	28	270
Second	4	19	0	—	7	30
Third	1,326	111	149	—	214	1,800
Fourth	118	84	141	—	22	365

* A case where a formal Change of Venue is not filed but one or more hearings are conducted for a case belonging to another court.

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1976-1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	486	1,118	1,661	1,089	+124	- 35
Barrow	0	3	4	7	—	+ 75
Bethel	8	41	94	71	+788	- 24
Delta Junction	13	6	2	0	—	—
Fairbanks	307	284	366	222	- 28	- 39
Glenallen	2	3	1	2	—	+100
Haines	16	15	9	8	- 50	- 11
Homer	6	2	12	3	- 50	- 75
Juneau	60	16	38	23	- 62	- 39
Kenai	5	3	55	111	+2120	+101
Ketchikan	85	29	47	87	+ 2	+ 85
Kodiak	12	86	165	89	+642	- 46
Nome	1	15	21	18	+1700	- 15
Palmer	107	22	33	53	- 51	+ 60
Seward	15	8	1	1	- 93	—
Sitka	101	72	32	72	- 29	+125
Tok	12	30	28	6	- 50	- 79
Valdez	30	42	7	2	- 93	- 71
Wrangell	0	40	34	32	—	- 6
Kotzebue	28	27	18	8	- 71	- 56
Petersburg	44	21	10	6	- 87	- 40
TOTAL	1,338	1,883	2,638	1,910	+ 43	- 28

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	306	193	170	228	- 25	+ 34
Second	29	42	39	26	- 10	- 33
Third	663	1,284	1,935	1,350	+104	- 30
Fourth	340	364	494	306	- 10	- 38

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
FILINGS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	2,288	2,691	3,940	4,851	+112	+ 23
Barrow	0	7	42	23	—	- 46
Bethel	37	134	117	178	+381	+ 52
Delta Junction	3	32	29	17	+466	- 42
Fairbanks	532	507	691	909	+ 70	+ 31
Glenallen	60	244	230	204	+240	- 12
Haines	40	38	41	53	+ 32	+ 29
Homer	94	75	175	192	+104	+ 9
Juneau	514	546	715	946	+ 84	+ 32
Kenai	239	312	488	503	+110	+ 3
Ketchikan	217	171	256	213	- 2	- 17
Kodiak	250	220	225	193	- 23	- 15
Nome	184	152	147	202	+ 9	+ 37
Palmer	167	224	326	423	+153	+ 29
Seward	47	38	47	62	+ 31	+ 31
Sitka	65	49	101	98	+ 50	- 3
Tok	10	9	5	28	+180	+460
Valdez	183	457	154	151	- 18	- 2
Wrangell	55	126	74	71	+ 29	- 5
Kotzebue	—	47	108	164	—	+ 51
Petersburg	25	22	37	48	+ 92	+ 29
TOTAL	5,010	6,101	7,948	9,529	+ 90	+ 20

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	916	952	1,224	1,429	+ 56	+ 17
Second	184	199	255	366	+ 99	+ 44
Third	3,328	4,261	5,585	6,579	+ 98	+ 18
Fourth	582	689	884	1,155	+ 98	+ 31

DISTRICT COURTS SMALL CLAIMS CASES FILINGS 1976 - 1979

NUMBER
OF CASES

10000

8000

6000

4000

2000

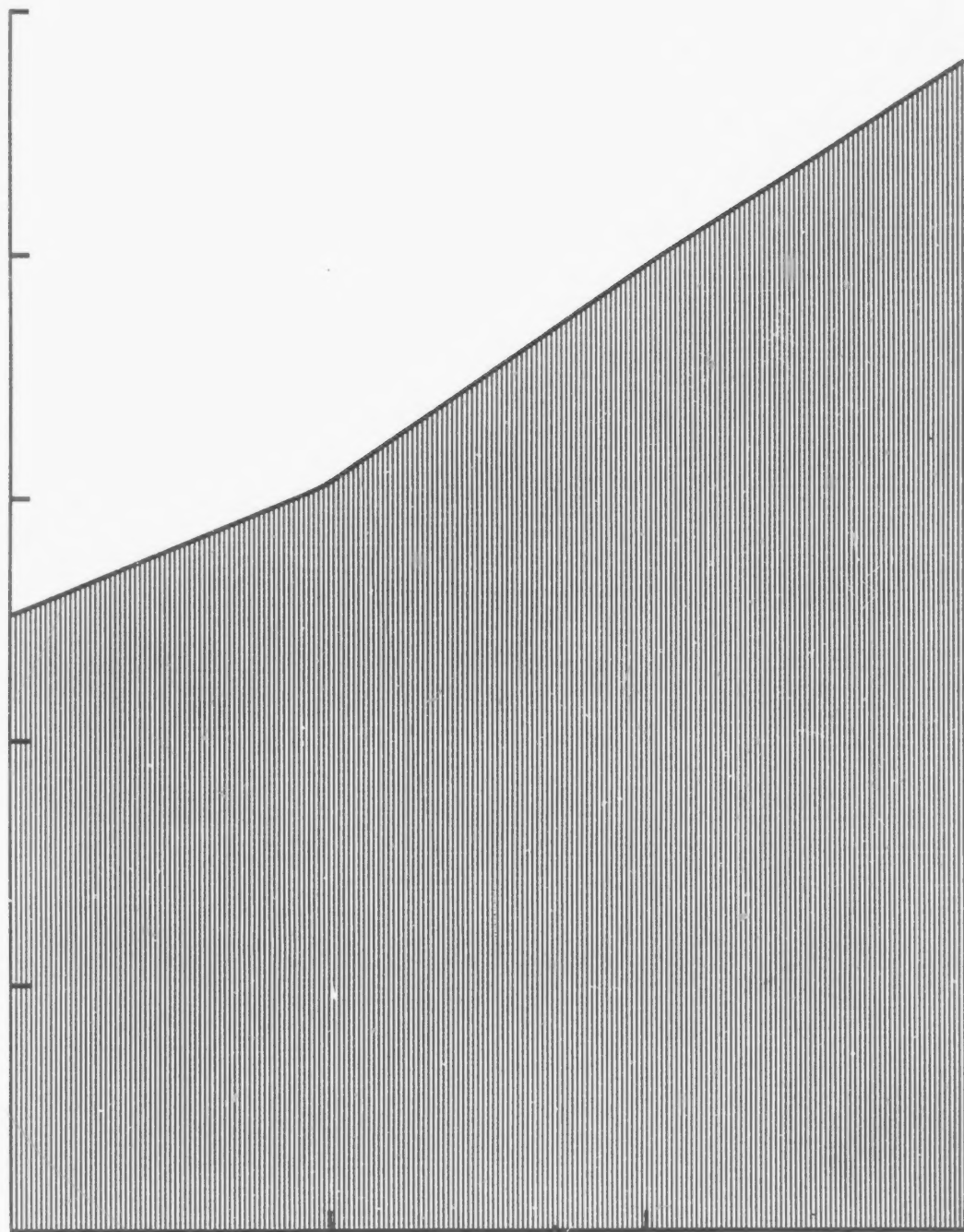
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1976

1977

1978

1979



**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	1,833	2,449	2,719	4,376	+138	+ 60
Barrow	0	2	6	37	—	+516
Bethel	61	102	116	145	+137	+ 25
Delta Junction	0	23	22	11	—	- 50
Fairbanks	376	515	594	739	+ 96	+ 24
Glenallen	64	200	247	177	+177	- 28
Haines	53	29	34	35	- 34	+ 3
Homer	68	76	113	193	+184	+ 71
Juneau	418	495	631	820	+ 99	+ 30
Kenai	170	246	360	410	+141	+ 13
Ketchikan	237	143	239	228	- 4	- 5
Kodiak	126	191	272	189	+ 50	- 31
Nome	76	84	114	316	+315	+177
Palmer	120	123	368	294	+145	- 21
Seward	27	43	40	62	+129	+ 55
Sitka	67	49	61	96	+ 43	+ 57
Tok	12	9	5	15	+ 25	+200
Valdez	95	395	166	186	+ 95	+ 12
Wrangell	38	114	92	60	+ 58	- 35
Kotzebue	—	14	37	98	—	+165
Petersburg	6	20	25	47	+683	+ 88
TOTAL	3,847	5,322	6,261	8,534	+122	+ 36

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	819	850	1,082	1,286	+ 57	+ 19
Second	76	98	151	414	+444	+174
Third	2,503	3,723	4,285	5,887	+135	+ 37
Fourth	449	651	743	947	+111	+ 27

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES
1979**

COURT	BEFORE THE ANSWER	BETWEEN THE ANSWER AND TRIAL	AT TRIAL	TOTAL
Anchorage	3,463	376	537	4,376
Barrow	28	9	0	37
Bethel	103	31	11	145
Delta Junction	5	3	3	11
Fairbanks	428	193	118	739
Glenallen	135	35	7	177
Haines	19	10	6	35
Homer	162	13	18	193
Juneau	668	87	65	820
Kenai	271	91	48	410
Ketchikan	131	69	28	228
Kodiak	126	29	34	189
Nome	234	78	4	316
Palmer	188	58	48	294
Seward	41	18	3	62
Sitka	63	19	14	96
Tok	7	7	1	15
Valdez	132	30	24	186
Wrangell	37	16	7	60
Kotzebue	67	30	1	98
Petersburg	24	12	11	47
TOTAL	6,332	1,214	988	8,534
% OF TOTAL	74%	14%	12%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	942	213	131	1,286
Second	301	108	5	414
Third	4,518	650	719	5,887
Fourth	571	243	133	947

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
TRIAL RATE**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	19%	14%	11%	12%	- 7	+ 1
Barrow	0	0	0	0	—	—
Bethel	0	0	8%	7%	—	- 1
Delta Junction	0	13%	23%	27%	—	- 4
Fairbanks	18%	8%	5%	15%	- 3	+ 10
Glennallen	2%	1%	3%	4%	+ 2	+ 1
Haines	N/A	0	6%	17%	—	+ 9
Homer	15%	12%	12%	9%	- 6	- 3
Juneau	10%	8%	13%	8%	- 2	- 5
Kenai	9%	11%	8%	11%	+ 2	+ 3
Ketchikan	8%	15%	12%	12%	+ 4	—
Kodiak	29%	8%	9%	17%	- 12	+ 8
Nome	0	1%	14%	1%	—	- 13
Palmer	13%	3%	15%	16%	+ 3	+ 1
Seward	0	2%	5%	4%	—	- 1
Sitka	5%	4%	10%	14%	+ 9	+ 4
Tok	42%	22%	0	6%	- 36	—
Valdez	22%	10%	14%	12%	- 10	- 2
Wrangell	21%	6%	9%	12%	- 9	+ 3
Yakutat	N/A	0	0	1%	—	—
Petersburg	N/A	10%	12%	23%	—	+ 11
TOTAL	16%	11%	11%	12%	- 4	+ 1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	9%	8%	12%	10%	+ 1	- 2
Second	0	1%	11%	1%	—	- 10
Third	18%	12%	11%	12%	- 6	- 1
Fourth	19%	7%	6%	14%	- 5	+ 8

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
DISPOSITION RESULTS
1979**

COURT	DISPOSITIONS	RESULT FOR			AVERAGE JUDGMENT AMOUNT
		PLAINTIFF	BOTH	DEFENDANT	
Anchorage	4,376	1,983	3	2,390	762
Barrow	37	15		22	967
Bethel	145	69		76	608
Delta Junction	11	5		6	356
Fairbanks	739	343	1	395	852
Glenallen	177	69		108	413
Haines	35	10	3	22	425
Homer	193	70		123	656
Juneau	820	398		422	443
Kenai	410	173		237	648
Ketchikan	228	115	1	112	488
Kodiak	189	58	1	130	642
Nome	316	121		195	664
Palmer	294	150	1	143	716
Seward	62	31		31	375
Sitka	96	44		52	531
Tok	15	7		8	683
Valdez	186	72		114	440
Wrangell	60	31		29	384
Kotzebue	98	60		38	558
Petersburg	47	14		33	582
TOTAL	8,534	3,838	10	4,686	687
% OF TOTAL	100%	45%	.1%	55%	—

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,286	612	4	670	459
Second	414	181	0	233	639
Third	5,887	2,606	5	3,276	720
Fourth	947	439	1	507	811

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS
AGE OF 1979 CASE DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	NUMBER OF CASES	AGE AT CLOSING (IN MONTHS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	4,376	273	82	24%
Barrow	37	267	210	13%
Bethel	145	168	77	18%
Delta Junction	11	113	49	9%
Fairbanks	739	211	122	27%
Glenallen	177	74	57	.5%
Haines	35	43	28	0%
Homer	193	277	223	36%
Juneau	820	147	50	19%
Kenai	410	241	95	28%
Ketchikan	228	100	62	.4%
Kodiak	189	234	92	38%
Nome	316	439	374	51%
Palmer	294	137	75	11%
Seward	62	188	99	21%
Sitka	96	180	68	22%
Tok	15	52	42	0%
Valdez	186	214	74	33%
Wrangell	60	80	28	5%
Kotzebue	98	82	53	1%
Petersburg	47	157	83	6%
TOTAL	8,534	235	97	24%

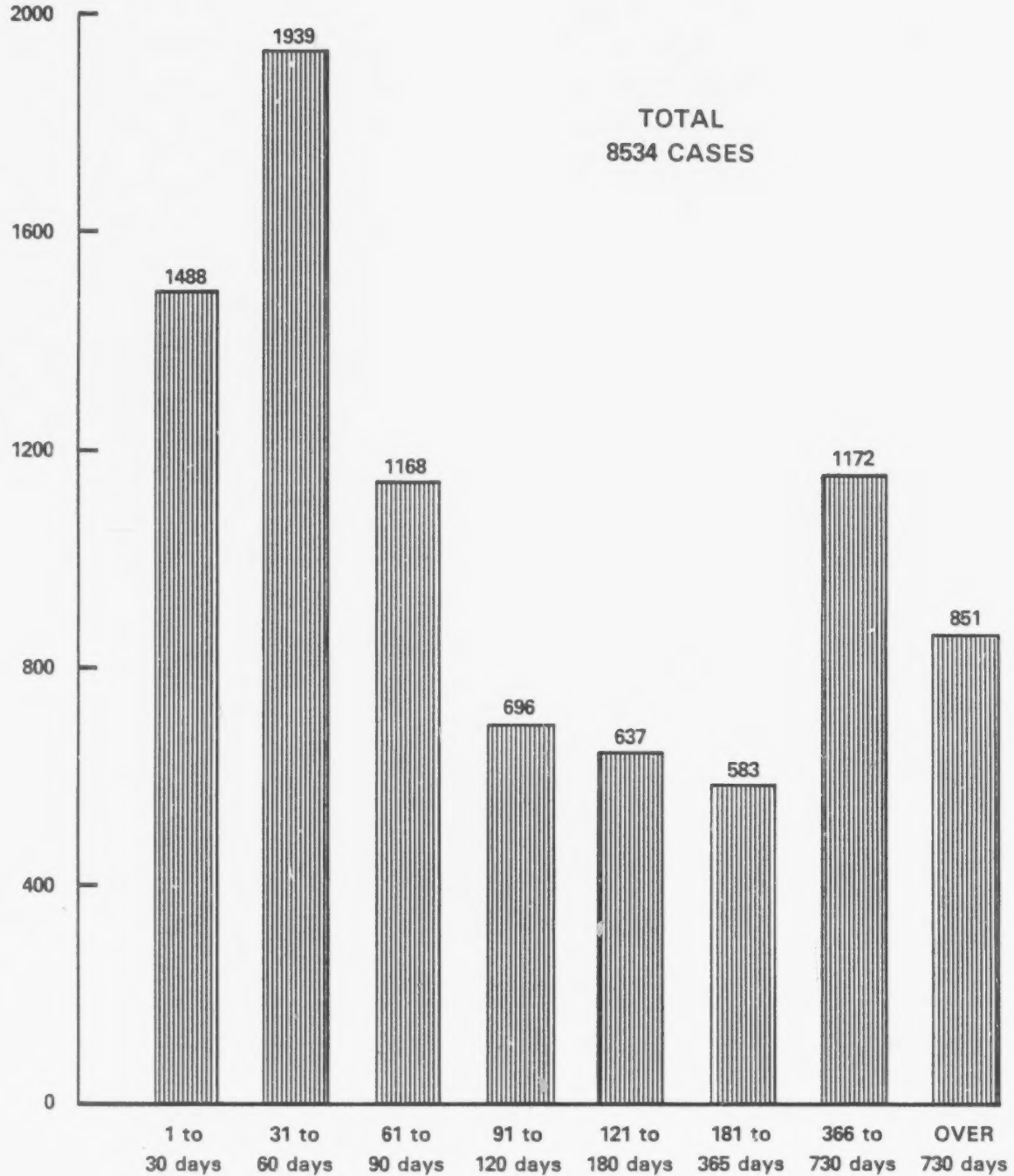
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,286	136	53	14%
Second	414	354	298	39%
Third	5,887	254	90	25%
Fourth	947	203	116	24%

AGE OF CIVIL DISPOSITIONS

DISTRICT COURT - SMALL CLAIMS

NUMBER
OF CASES



**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
MEDIAN AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	99	103	70	82	- 17	+ 17
Barrow	0	240	180	210	—	+ 17
Bethel	90	87	89	77	- 14	- 13
Delta Junction	0	58	46	49	—	+ 7
Fairbanks	110	156	110	122	+ 11	+ 11
Glennallen	46	41	95	57	+ 2	- 40
Haines	N/A	35	23	28	—	+ 22
Homer	110	138	70	223	+103	+219
Juneau	35	40	55	50	+ 43	- 9
Kenai	84	120	70	95	+ 13	+ 36
Ketchikan	42	55	68	62	+ 48	- 9
Kodiak	42	43	201	92	+119	- 54
Nome	101	33	90	374	+270	+316
Palmer	106	72	146	75	- 29	- 49
Seward	51	151	89	99	+ 94	+ 11
Sitka	41	151	41	68	+ 66	+ 66
Tok	64	54	120	42	- 34	- 65
Valdez	40	54	236	74	+ 85	- 69
Wrangell	27	24	59	28	+ 4	- 53
Kotzebue	N/A	81	103	53	—	- 49
Petersburg	N/A	180	69	83	—	+ 20
TOTAL	83	91	88	97	+ 17	+ 10

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	37	50	57	53	+ 43	- 7
Second	101	44	93	298	+195	+220
Third	93	93	93	90	- 3	- 3
Fourth	110	140	105	116	+ 5	+ 10

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
PENDING
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	2,339	2,491	3,712	4,837	+106	+ 30
Barrow	3	8	44	26	+766	- 41
Bethel	36	55	56	113	+213	+101
Delta Junction	6	14	21	25	+316	+ 19
Fairbanks	551	543	640	835	+ 51	+ 30
Glenallen	14	55	38	66	+371	+ 73
Haines	3	5	12	32	+966	+166
Homer	84	58	120	141	+ 67	+ 17
Juneau	265	316	400	444	+ 67	+ 11
Kenai	231	297	425	527	+128	+ 24
Ketchikan	112	140	157	112	—	- 29
Kodiak	185	214	167	187	+ 1	+ 11
Nome	163	231	264	225	+ 38	- 15
Palmer	113	214	172	319	+182	+ 85
Seward	39	34	41	47	+ 20	+ 14
Sitka	60	60	100	80	+ 33	- 20
Tok	5	1	1	16	+220	+1500
Valdez	148	210	198	111	- 25	- 44
Wrangell	36	48	30	40	+ 11	+ 33
Kotzebue	—	36	107	174	—	+ 62
Petersburg	—	20	32	29	—	- 10
TOTAL	4,393	5,050	6,737	8,386	+ 90	+ 24

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	476	589	731	737	+ 54	—
Second	163	267	371	399	+144	+ 7
Third	3,153	3,573	4,873	6,235	+ 97	+ 27
Fourth	601	621	762	1,015	+ 68	+ 33

**DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1979**

COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	4,837	634	436	55%
Barrow	26	382	365	50%
Bethel	113	318	141	23%
Delta Junction	25	509	481	68%
Fairbanks	835	564	292	60%
Glenallen	66	344	222	39%
Haines	32	316	260	38%
Homer	141	400	245	32%
Junesau	444	396	247	25%
Kenai	527	465	357	49%
Ketchikan	112	608	273	46%
Kodiak	187	530	365	50%
Nome	225	930	1,105	69%
Palmer	319	397	260	31%
Seward	47	572	379	51%
Sitka	80	568	386	51%
Tok	16	346	263	18%
Valdez	111	570	384	51%
Wrangell	40	443	242	37%
Kotzebue	174	412	416	57%
Petersburg	29	362	175	34%
TOTAL	8,386	577	399	51%

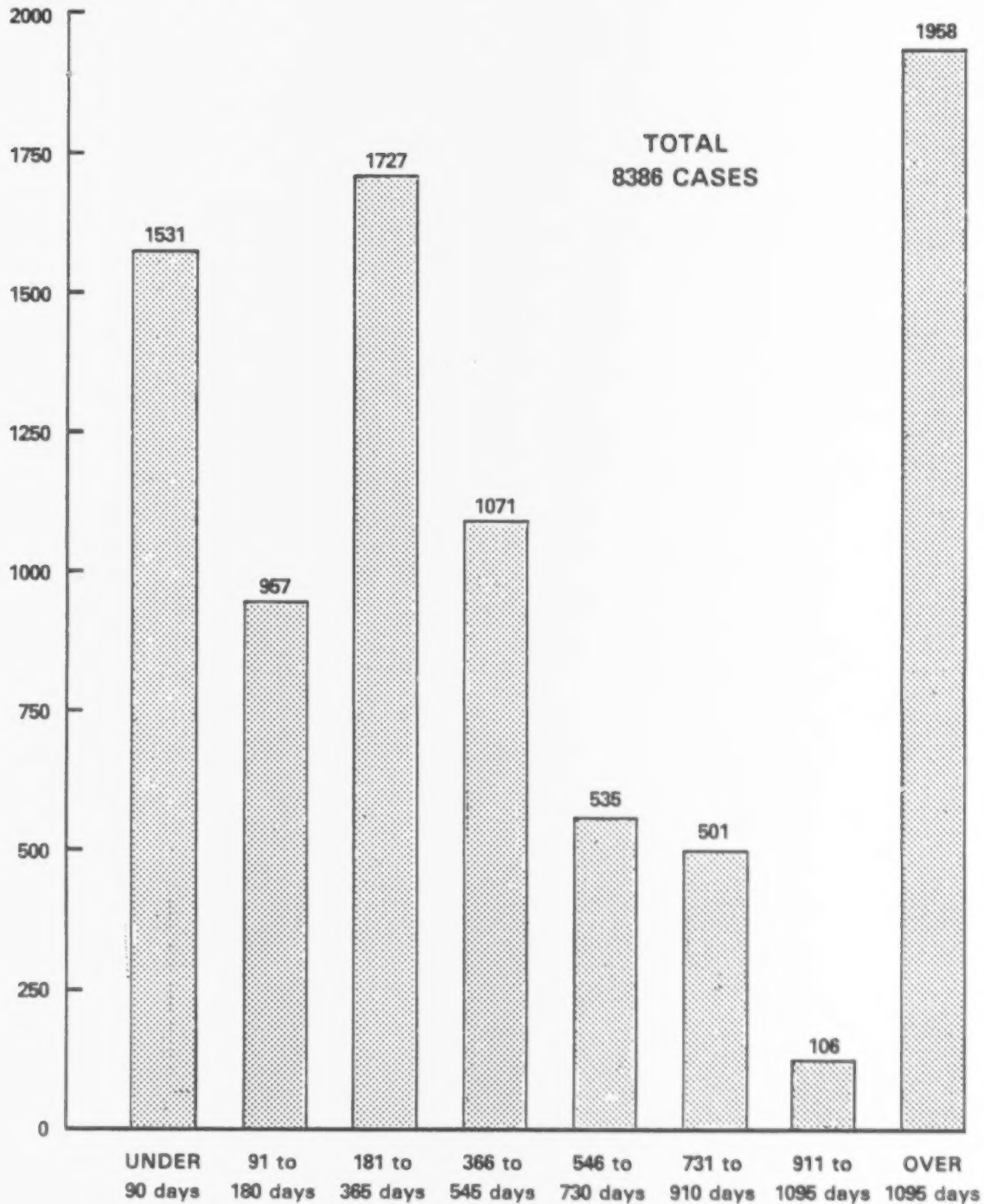
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	737	430	263	33%
Second	399	704	805	64%
Third	6,235	594	408	52%
Fourth	1,015	527	281	55%

AGE OF PENDING CIVIL CASES

DISTRICT COURT - SMALL CLAIMS

NUMBER
OF CASES



**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
FILINGS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	2,205	2,620	2,865	3,225	+ 46	+ 12
Barrow	0	1	0	0	—	—
Bethel	30	39	13	16	- 47	+ 23
Delta Junction	0	2	0	0	—	—
Fairbanks	655	598	632	687	+ 4	+ 8
Glenallen	3	21	26	11	+266	- 58
Haines	0	1	1	0	—	—
Homer	24	76	177	215	+795	+ 21
Juneau	327	165	180	195	- 41	+ 8
Kenai	71	79	88	81	+ 14	- 8
Ketchikan	67	59	69	74	+ 10	+ 7
Kodiak	67	79	26	40	- 41	+ 53
Nome	12	9	14	20	+ 66	+ 42
Palmer	22	52	86	193	+777	+124
Seward	7	5	5	2	- 72	- 60
Sitka	25	20	26	25	—	- 4
Tok	0	4	1	1	—	—
Valdez	146	158	114	128	- 13	+ 12
Wrangell	6	12	10	3	- 50	- 70
Kotzebue	9	17	5	1	- 89	- 80
Petersburg	5	0	6	5	—	- 17
TOTAL	3,681	4,017	4,344	4,922	+ 34	+ 13

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	430	257	292	302	- 30	+ 3
Second	21	26	19	21	—	+ 11
Third	2,545	3,090	3,387	3,895	+ 53	+ 15
Fourth	685	644	646	704	+ 3	+ 9

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1979**

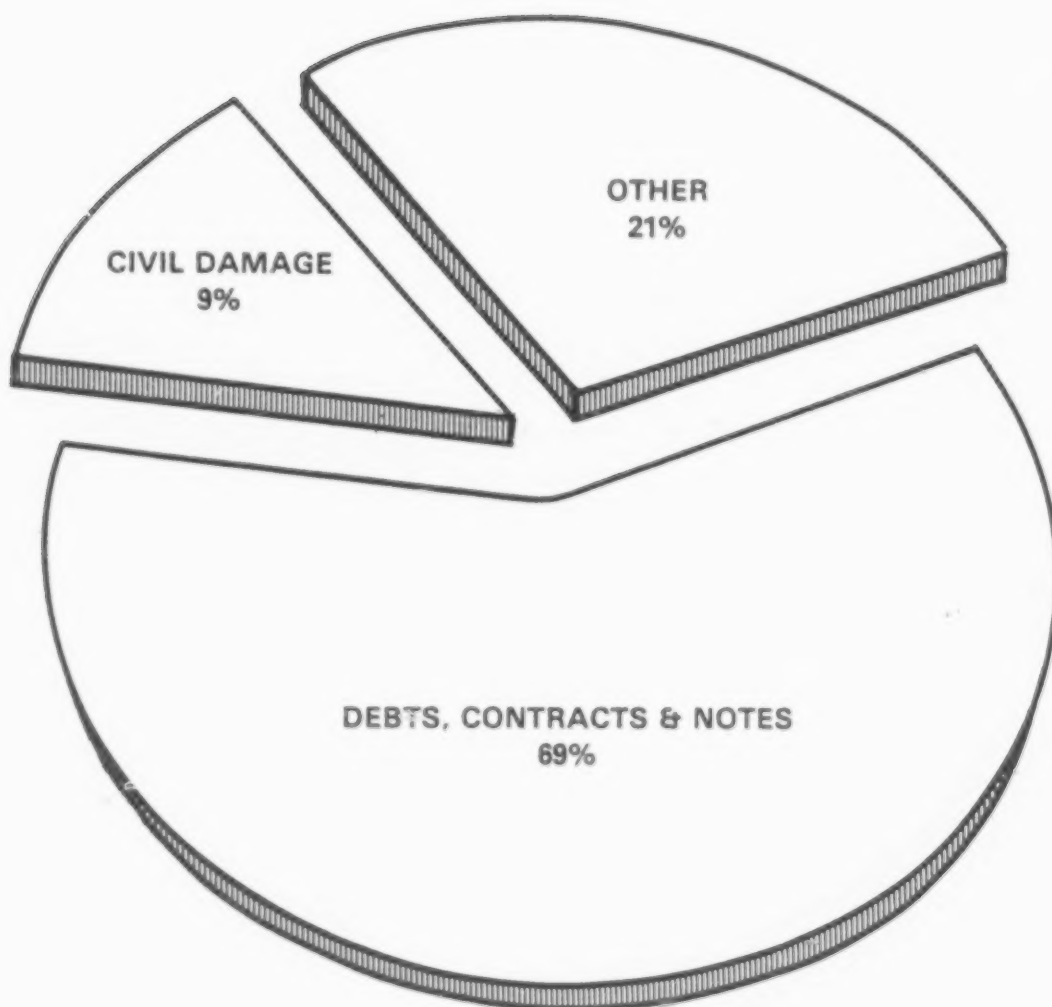
(See Note 5)

COURT	CIVIL DAMAGE	DEBTS, CONTRACTS AND NOTES	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	337	2,390	498	3,225
Barrow	0	0	0	0
Bethel	2	9	5	16
Delta Junction	0	0	0	0
Fairbanks	68	569	50	687
Glenallen	0	2	9	11
Haines	0	0	0	0
Homer	16	69	130	215
Juneau	8	144	43	195
Kenai	6	60	15	81
Ketchikan	4	28	42	74
Kodiak	4	23	13	40
Nome	2	6	12	20
Palmer	1	79	113	193
Seward	1	1	0	2
Sitka	0	13	12	25
Tok	0	1	0	1
Valdez	7	18	103	128
Wrangell	0	1	2	3
Kotzebue	0	1	0	1
Petersburg	1	0	4	5
TOTAL	457	3,414	1,051	4,922
% OF TOTAL	9%	69%	21%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	13	186	103	302
Second	2	7	12	21
Third	372	2,642	881	3,895
Fourth	70	579	55	704

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1979**



**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	1,883	1,935	1,995	2,189	+ 16	+ 9
Barrow	0	0	0	0	—	—
Bethel	20	35	12	11	- 45	- 9
Delta Junction	0	2	0	0	—	—
Fairbanks	676	551	609	570	- 16	- 7
Glenallen	4	14	25	9	+125	- 64
Haines	0	1	1	0	—	—
Homer	22	22	105	103	+368	- 2
Juneau	166	230	155	180	+ 8	+ 16
Kenai	43	50	71	74	+ 72	+ 4
Ketchikan	51	67	71	58	+ 14	- 18
Kodiak	38	59	41	25	- 35	- 40
Nome	8	8	10	17	+112	+ 70
Palmer	20	27	49	124	+520	+153
Seward	4	2	3	4	—	+ 33
Sitka	25	12	19	30	+ 20	+ 57
Tok	0	4	1	1	—	—
Valdez	71	111	132	108	+ 52	- 19
Wrangell	6	12	8	1	- 83	- 87
Kotzebue	—	16	0	2	—	—
Petersburg	—	1	1	3	—	+200
TOTAL	3,307	3,159	3,308	3,509	+ 16	+ 6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	248	323	255	272	+ 10	+ 7
Second	8	24	10	19	+138	+ 90
Third	2,085	2,220	2,421	2,636	+ 26	+ 9
Fourth	696	592	622	582	- 16	- 6

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES
1979**

COURT	BEFORE THE ANSWER	BETWEEN THE ANSWER AND TRIAL	AT TRIAL			TOTAL
			COURT	JURY	TOTAL	
Anchorage	1,949	201	8	31	39	2,189
Barrow	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bethel	9	2	0	0	0	11
Delta Junction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairbanks	450	117	1	2	3	570
Glenallen	2	3	4	0	4	9
Haines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homer	50	17	36	0	36	103
Juneau	154	18	7	1	8	180
Kenai	48	18	7	1	8	74
Ketchikan	33	7	11	7	18	58
Kodiak	15	5	4	1	5	25
Nome	14	3	0	0	0	17
Palmer	48	20	55	1	56	124
Seward	3	1	0	0	0	4
Sitka	22	7	1	0	1	30
Tok	1	0	0	0	0	1
Valdez	49	26	33	0	33	108
Wrangell	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kotzebue	1	1	0	0	0	2
Petersburg	2	0	1	0	1	3
TOTAL	2,850	447	168	44	212	3,509
% OF TOTAL	81%	13%	5%	1%	6%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	211	33	20	8	28	272
Second	15	4	0	0	0	19
Third	2,164	291	147	34	181	2,636
Fourth	460	119	1	2	3	582

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
TRIAL RATE**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	6%	7%	3%	1%	- 5	- 2
Barrow	0	0	0	0	—	—
Bethel	5%	0	8%	0	—	—
Delta Junction	0	0	0	0	—	—
Fairbanks	7%	3%	1%	.5%	- 6.5	- .5
Glennallen	0	7%	56%	44%	—	- 12
Haines	N/A	0	0	0	—	—
Homer	5%	27%	37%	35%	+ 30	- 2
Juneau	3%	3%	3%	4%	+ 1	+ 1
Kenai	12%	12%	11%	10%	- 2	- 1
Ketchikan	6%	10%	31%	31%	+ 25	—
Kodiak	13%	14%	5%	20%	+ 7	+ 15
Nome	0	0	0	0	—	—
Palmer	5%	19%	10%	45%	+ 40	+ 35
Seward	100%	0	0	0	—	—
Sitka	0	8%	16%	3%	—	- 13
Tok	0	25%	0	0	—	—
Valdez	42%	39%	32%	31%	- 11	- 1
Wrangell	33%	8%	25%	0	—	—
Ketzebue	N/A	0	0	0	—	—
Petersburg	N/A	0	0	33%	—	—
TOTAL	7%	7%	7%	6%	- 1	- 1

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	4%	5%	13%	10%	+ 6	- 3
Second	0	0	0	0	—	—
Third	8%	9%	7%	7%	- 1	—
Fourth	7%	3%	1%	1%	- 6	—

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
AVERAGE DAYS PER TRIAL**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	+ 38	+ 38
Barrow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bethel	1.0	—	1.0	—	—	—
Delta Junction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks	1.04	1.0	1.2	1.2	+ 20	—
Glennallen	—	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—
Haines	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homer	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	- 33	—
Juneau	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	—	—
Kenai	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	+ 10	+ 10
Ketchikan	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	—	- 17
Kodiak	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.6	+ 60	+ 60
Nome	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—
Palmer	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—
Seward	1.0	—	—	—	—	—
Sitka	1.5	1.0	2.0	12.0	+700	+500
Tok	1.0	—	—	—	—	—
Valdez	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—
Wrangell	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	—
Ketzebue	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petersburg	1.0	—	—	1.0	—	—
TOTAL	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	—	+ 9

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	+ 40	+ 17
Second	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—
Third	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	—	+ 9
Fourth	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	+ 20	+ 9

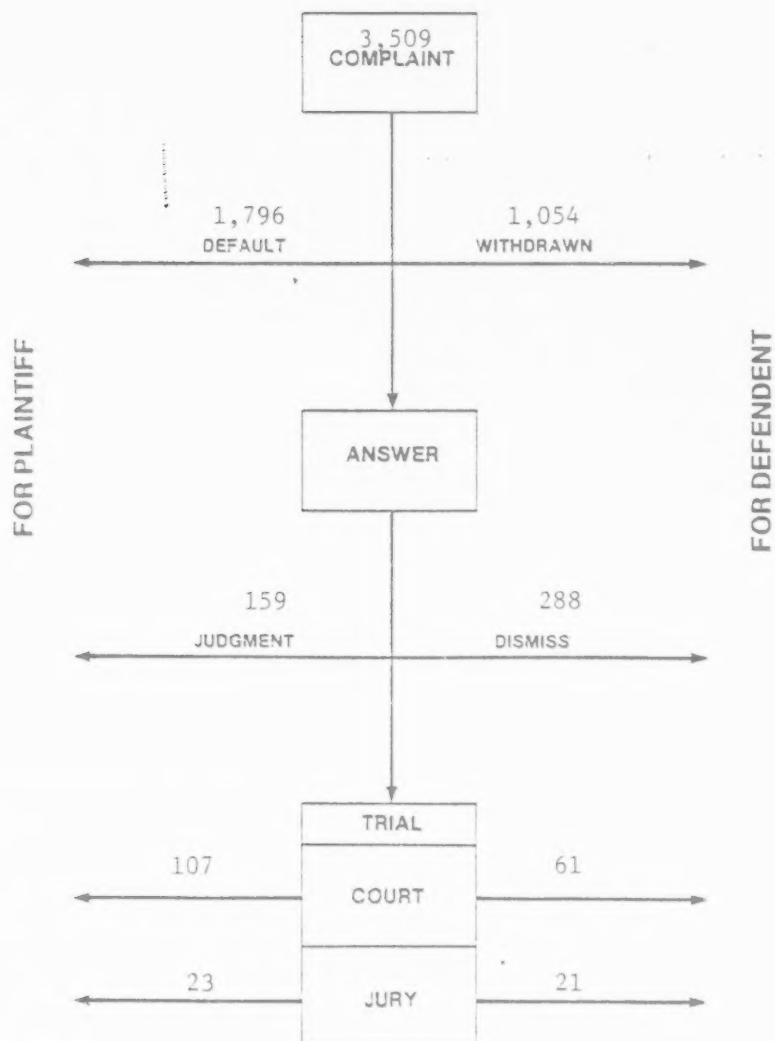
**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITION RESULTS
1979**

COURT	DISPOSITIONS	RESULT FOR			AVERAGE JUDGMENT AMOUNT
		PLAINTIFF	BOTH	DEFENDANT	
Anchorage	2,189	1,383	1	805	2,587
Barrow	0	—		—	—
Bethel	11	5		6	4,626
Delta Junction	0	—		—	—
Fairbanks	570	315		255	2,244
Glenallen	9	5	2	2	2,560
Haines	0	—		—	—
Homer	103	53	9	41	2,830
Juneau	180	108		72	2,378
Kenai	74	34	1	39	3,090
Ketchikan	58	31		27	3,488
Kodiak	25	10	1	14	2,758
Nome	17	12		5	1,867
Palmer	124	51	37	36	3,093
Seward	4	2		2	2,184
Sitka	30	14		16	3,996
Tok	1	0		1	—
Valdez	108	60	1	47	2,658
Wrangell	1	0		1	—
Kotzebue	2	1		1	3,487
Petersburg	3	1		2	—
TOTAL	3,509	2,085	52	1,372	2,585
% OF TOTAL	100%	59%	2%	39%	

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	272	154	0	118	2,758
Second	19	13	0	6	2,038
Third	2,636	1,598	52	986	2,638
Fourth	582	320	0	262	2,285

DISTRICT COURTS DISPOSITION OF CIVIL CASES (EXCLUDING SMALL CLAIMS) 1979



**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
AGE OF 1979 CASE DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	CASES	AGE AT DISPOSITION (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	2,189	240	92	17%
Barrow	0	—	—	—
Bethel	11	361	365	50%
Delta Junction	0	—	—	—
Fairbanks	570	286	160	35%
Glenallen	9	116	82	0%
Haines	0	—	—	—
Homer	103	203	143	17%
Juneau	180	215	93	27%
Kenai	74	289	216	32%
Ketchikan	58	139	90	7%
Kodiak	25	305	273	44%
Nome	17	197	81	18%
Palmer	124	116	65	6%
Seward	4	290	180	33%
Sitka	30	266	106	33%
Tok	1	53	53	0%
Valdez	108	327	101	33%
Wrangell	1	488	488	100%
Kotzebue	2	122	90	0%
Petersburg	3	161	180	0%
TOTAL	3,509	243	109	21%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	272	205	96	23%
Second	19	189	82	16%
Third	2,636	238	99	18%
Fourth	582	287	164	35%

AGE OF CIVIL DISPOSITIONS

DISTRICT COURT - OTHER CIVIL

NUMBER
OF CASES

1000

901

TOTAL
3509 CASES

800

600

463

384

321

228

200

510

457

245

0

0 to
30 days

31 to
60 days

61 to
90 days

91 to
120 days

121 to
180 days

181 to
365 days

366 to
730 days

OVER
730 days

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
MEDIAN AGE OF CASES AT DISPOSITION**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	145	79	96	92	- 37	- 5
Barrow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bethel	12	58	255	365	+2941	+ 43
Delta Junction	—	54	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks	221	216	179	160	- 28	- 11
Glennallen	60	10	65	82	+ 36	+ 26
Haines	—	284	80	—	—	—
Homer	216	151	170	143	- 34	- 16
Juneau	49	293	180	93	+ 89	- 49
Kenai	72	160	231	216	+200	- 7
Ketchikan	141	82	76	90	- 37	+ 18
Kodiak	68	88	334	273	+301	- 19
Nome	120	120	76	81	- 33	+ 6
Palmer	113	84	144	65	- 43	- 35
Seward	30	576	273	180	+500	- 35
Sitka	55	76	389	106	+ 92	- 73
Tok	—	6	—	53	—	—
Valdez	55	90	166	101	+ 83	- 40
Wrangell	71	55	15	488	+587	+3153
Kotzebue	N/A	0	—	90	—	—
Petersburg	N/A	223	161	180	—	+ 11
TOTAL	151	120	123	109	- 28	- 12

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	69	231	161	96	+ 39	- 41
Second	120	40	76	82	- 32	+ 7
Third	138	82	105	99	- 29	- 6
Fourth	221	205	180	164	- 26	- 9

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
PENDING 1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1978	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	2,186	2,861	3,731	4,887	+123	+ 30
Barrow	1	2	2	1	—	- 50
Bethel	12	13	14	22	+ 83	+ 57
Delta Junction	0	0	0	0	—	—
Fairbanks	617	664	687	858	+ 39	+ 24
Glenallen	0	7	8	14	—	+ 75
Haines	0	0	0	0	—	—
Homer	24	66	138	250	+941	+ 81
Juneau	371	306	331	153	- 59	- 54
Kenai	73	102	119	133	+ 82	+ 11
Ketchikan	72	64	64	61	- 16	- 5
Kodiak	61	81	66	87	+ 42	+ 31
Nome	12	13	17	20	+ 66	+ 17
Palmer	21	46	83	146	+595	+ 75
Seward	2	5	7	6	+200	- 15
Sitka	31	39	46	24	- 23	- 48
Tok	0	0	0	0	—	—
Valdez	102	149	131	175	+ 71	+ 33
Wrangell	6	6	8	8	+ 33	—
Kotzebue	—	2	7	5	—	- 29
Petersburg	—	1	6	8	—	+ 33
TOTAL	3,591	4,427	5,463	6,858	+ 90	+ 25

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	480	416	453	254	- 48	- 44
Second	12	15	24	25	+108	+ 4
Third	2,469	3,317	4,283	5,698	+130	+ 33
Fourth	630	679	703	881	+ 39	+ 25

**DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
AGE OF PENDING CASES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1979**

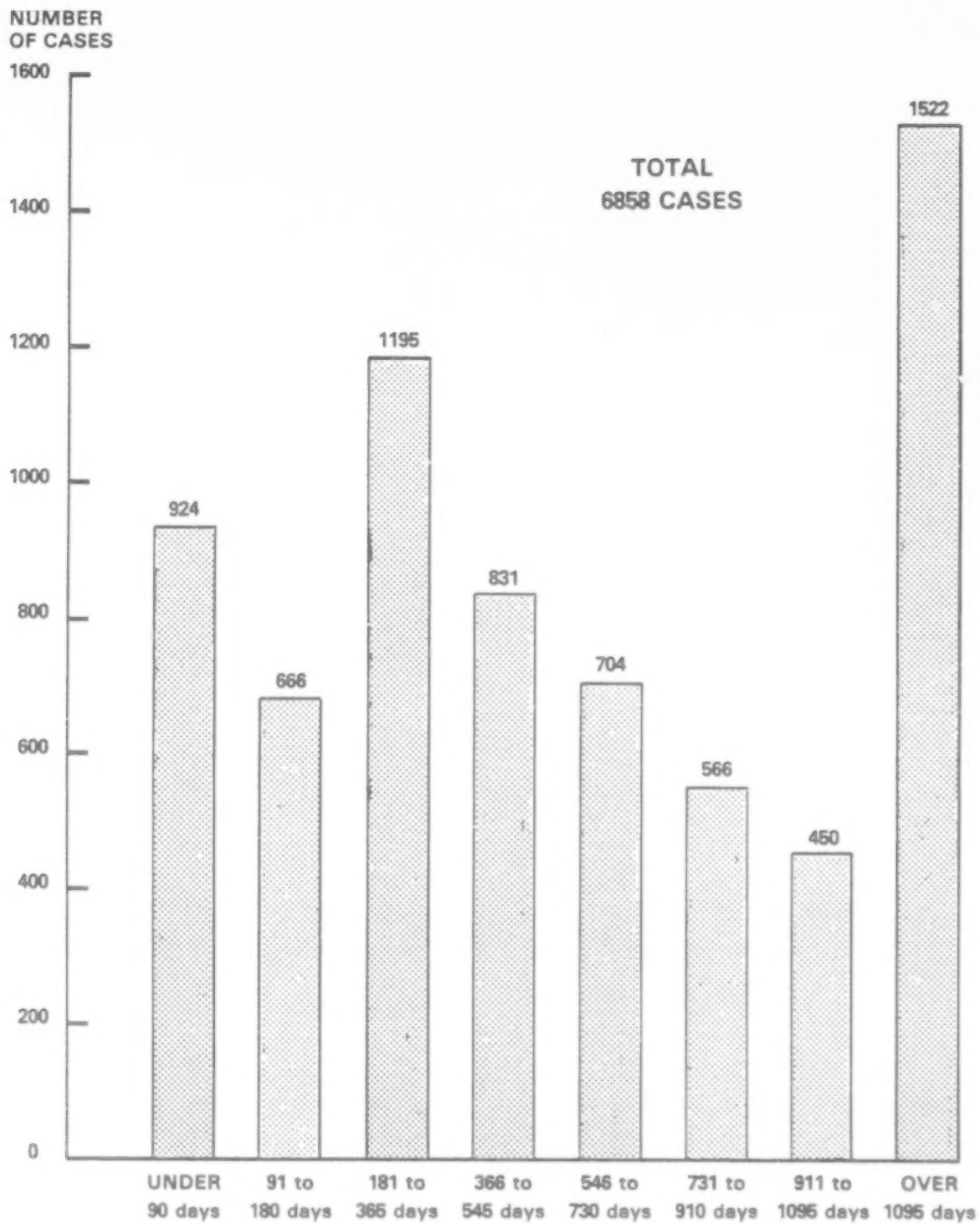
COURT	CASES	CURRENT AGE (IN DAYS)		% OVER ONE YEAR
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	4,887	654	554	62%
Barrow	1	1,046	1,046	100%
Bethel	22	493	328	45%
Delta Junction	0	—	—	—
Fairbanks	858	622	396	52%
Glenallen	14	492	617	64%
Haines	0	—	—	—
Homer	250	354	297	35%
Juneau	153	311	273	35%
Kenai	133	726	601	64%
Ketchikan	61	511	313	39%
Kodiak	87	742	770	68%
Nome	20	648	426	55%
Palmer	146	287	242	28%
Seward	6	572	545	83%
Sitka	24	480	433	62%
Tok	0	—	—	—
Valdez	175	602	510	58%
Wrangell	8	444	545	62%
Kotzebue	5	793	478	100%
Petersburg	8	504	456	62%
TOTAL	6,858	623	511	58%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	254	385	312	40%
Second	25	677	436	64%
Third	5,698	632	538	60%
Fourth	881	630	395	52%

AGE OF PENDING CIVIL CASES

DISTRICT COURT - OTHER CIVIL



**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
FILINGS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	31,784	35,816	37,434	46,220	+ 45	+ 23
Barrow	59	2	8	10	- 84	- 25
Bethel	34	135	300	178	+423	- 41
Delta Junction	520	123	60	21	- 96	- 65
Fairbanks	12,398	14,845	14,581	12,343	- 1	- 16
Glenallen	912	745	1,010	751	- 18	- 26
Haines	59	133	228	179	+203	- 22
Homer	1,117	2,147	1,262	1,579	+ 41	+ 25
Juneau	2,520	6,535	7,766	9,968	+295	+ 28
Kenai	3,258	4,570	4,314	3,863	+ 18	- 11
Ketchikan	1,732	2,228	2,280	2,169	+ 25	- 5
Kodiak	310	947	1,327	1,125	+262	- 16
Nome	319	348	163	163	- 49	—
Palmer	1,934	3,125	2,765	2,173	+ 12	- 22
Seward	2,007	2,319	2,321	1,345	- 33	- 43
Sitka	527	895	981	701	+ 33	- 29
Tok	227	361	303	170	- 26	- 44
Valdez	1,460	1,847	777	747	- 49	- 4
Wrangell	266	475	480	486	+ 82	+ 1
Petersburg	92	154	266	52	- 44	- 81
Kotzebue	11	0	1	0	—	—
TOTAL	61,546	77,750	78,627	84,243	+ 36	+ 7

* CURRENT FILINGS ARE SUBMITTED FOR ANCHORAGE, FAIRBANKS, AND JUNEAU. THE OTHER COURTS SUBMIT TICKETS ONLY AFTER THEY ARE CLOSED.
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	5,196	10,420	12,001	13,555	+160	+ 12
Second	330	348	164	163	- 51	- 1
Third	42,782	51,516	51,210	57,803	+ 35	+ 12
Fourth	13,238	15,466	15,252	12,722	- 4	- 17

DISTRICT COURTS TRAFFIC CASES FILINGS 1976 - 1979

NUMBER
OF CASES
100,000

75,000

50,000

25,000

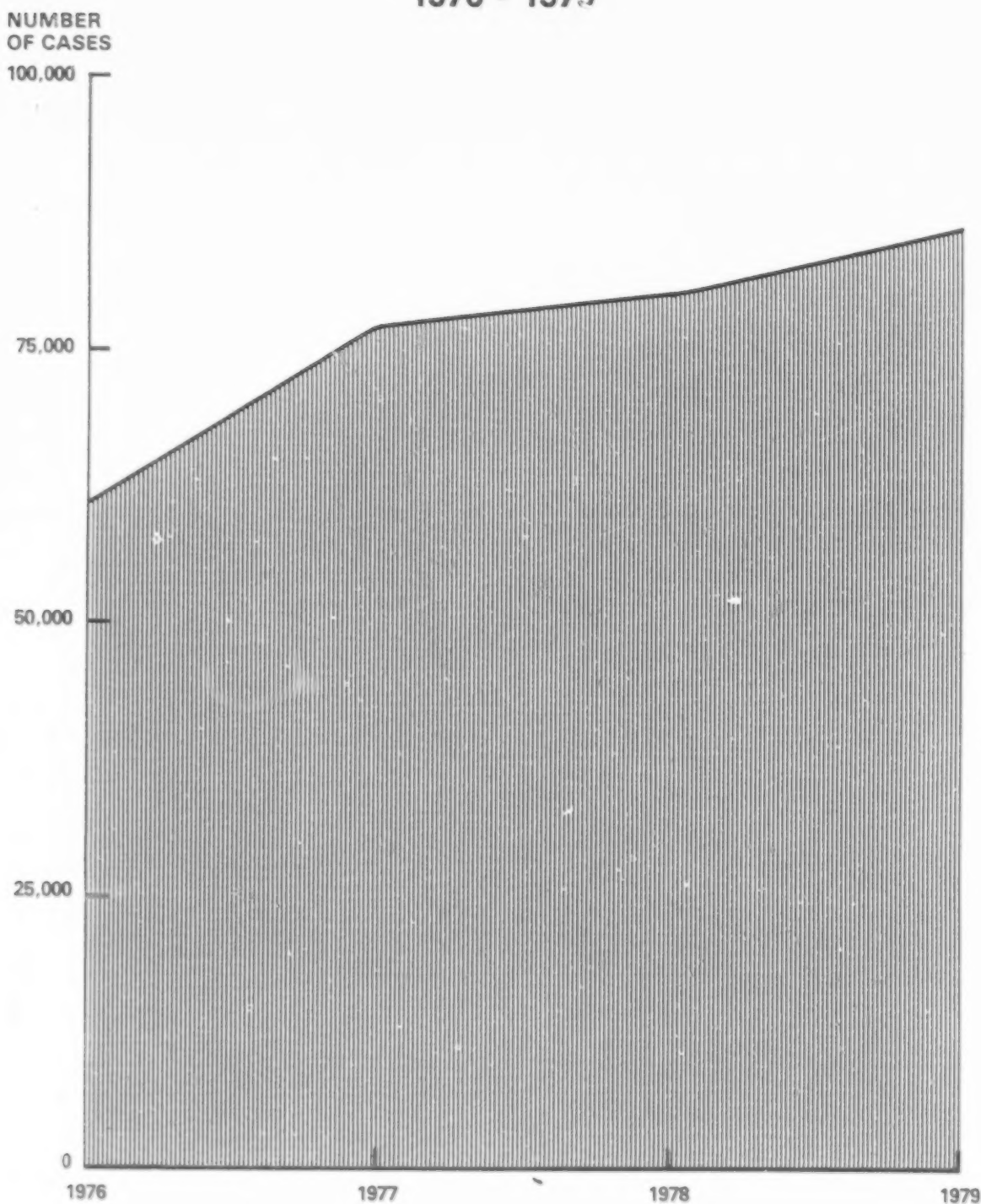
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1976

1977

1978

1979



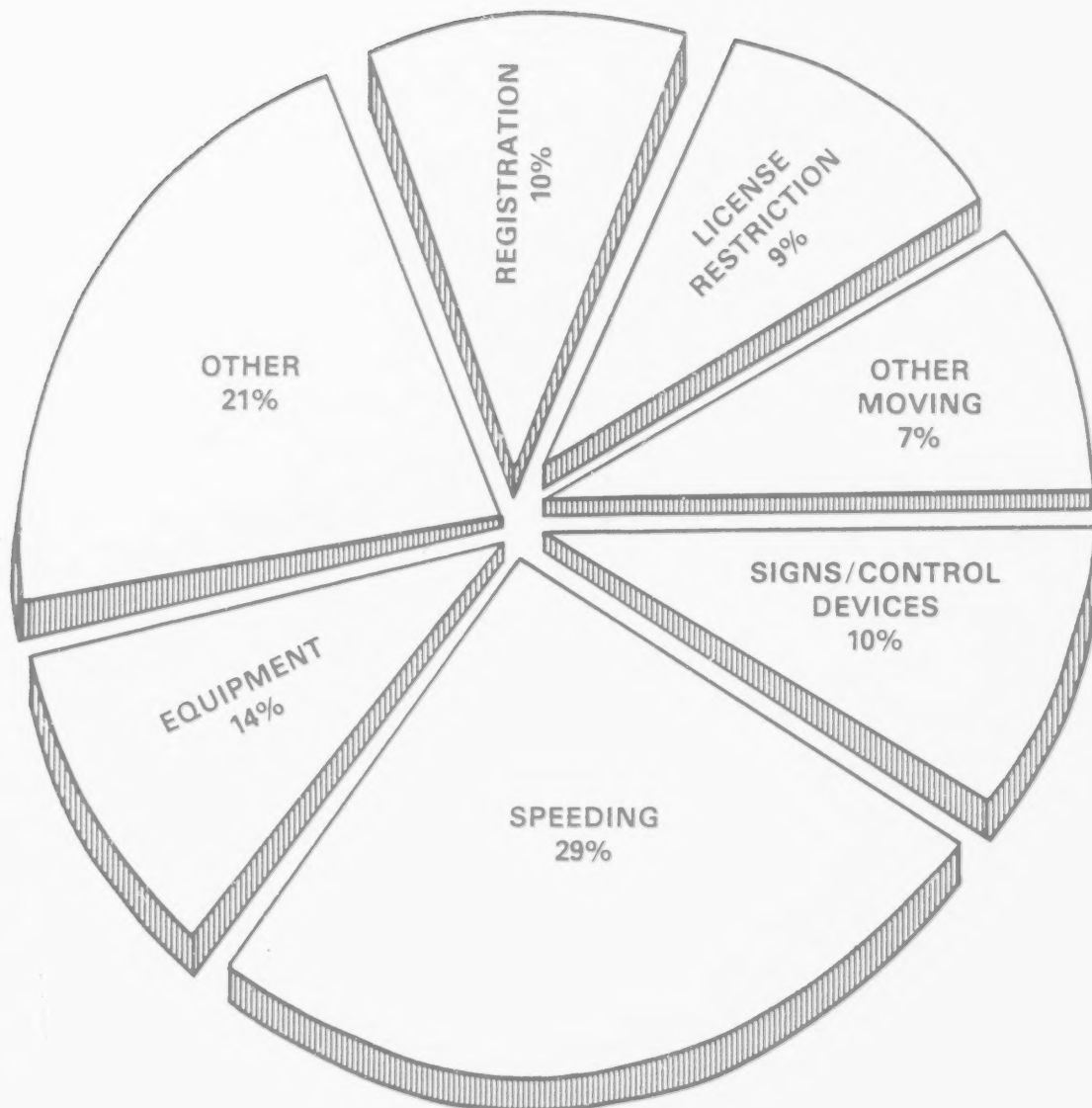
**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1979**

COURT	EQUIP- MENT	SPEED- ING	SIGNS/ CON- TROL DE- VICES	OTHER MOVING	LICENSE RESTRIC- TION	REGIS- TRA- TION/ TITLE	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	4,842	14,748	5,614	4,649	4,352	5,015	7,000	46,220
Barrow	0	3	0	1	5	0	1	10
Bethel	31	27	27	8	34	9	42	178
Delta Junction	1	7	1	6	2	4	0	21
Fairbanks	2,849	3,076	1,629	609	1,334	933	1,913	12,343
Glenallen	230	391	7	11	42	39	31	751
Haines	6	42	23	7	21	13	67	179
Homer	432	501	13	63	162	189	219	1,579
Juneau	626	785	216	155	469	337	7,380	9,968
Kenai	1,045	1,691	109	138	374	326	180	3,863
Ketchikan	500	670	77	122	343	366	91	2,169
Kodiak	89	237	92	78	243	310	76	1,125
Nome	11	20	6	2	19	48	57	163
Palmer	428	889	120	146	189	320	81	2,173
Seward	292	625	19	47	132	110	120	1,345
Sitka	28	178	106	62	197	62	68	701
Tok	32	51	1	7	15	30	34	170
Valdez	181	199	44	28	84	88	123	747
Wrangell	88	79	9	17	56	51	186	486
Kotzebue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petersburg	0	16	3	3	8	10	12	52
TOTAL	11,711	24,235	8,116	6,159	8,081	8,260	17,681	84,243
% OF TOTAL	14%	29%	10%	7%	9%	10%	21%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,248	1,770	434	366	1,094	839	7,084	13,555
Second	11	20	6	2	19	48	57	163
Third	7,539	19,281	6,018	5,160	5,578	6,397	7,830	57,803
Fourth	2,913	3,164	1,658	631	1,390	976	1,990	12,722

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
1979**



**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1976 - 1979**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	30,193	35,098	35,959	32,404	+ 7	- 10
Barrow	70	2	13	10	- 86	- 24
Bethel	40	132	296	190	+375	- 36
Delta Junction	607	153	65	21	- 97	- 68
Fairbanks	10,943	15,490	14,629	9,632	- 12	- 35
Glenallen	911	745	1,018	803	- 12	- 22
Haines	49	136	218	191	+289	- 13
Homer	1,088	1,801	1,397	1,677	+ 54	+ 20
Juneau	2,154	6,665	8,323	12,064	+460	+ 45
Kenai	3,075	4,618	4,225	3,850	+ 25	- 9
Ketchikan	1,549	2,228	2,189	2,162	+ 40	- 1
Kodiak	307	976	1,202	1,216	+296	+ 1
Nome	61	312	190	172	+181	- 10
Palmer	1,833	3,133	2,600	2,233	+ 21	- 15
Seward	1,506	2,402	2,435	1,435	- 5	- 42
Sitka	479	880	905	712	+ 48	- 22
Tok	233	288	291	184	- 22	- 37
Valdez	1,060	2,023	823	825	- 23	—
Wrangell	261	475	503	504	+ 93	—
Kotzebue	4	0	1	0	—	—
Petersburg	90	152	254	64	- 29	- 75
TOTAL	56,513	77,709	77,536	70,349	+ 24	- 10

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	4,582	10,536	12,392	15,697	+242	+ 26
Second	65	312	191	172	+164	- 10
Third	39,973	50,796	49,659	44,443	+ 11	- 11
Fourth	11,893	16,065	15,294	10,037	- 16	- 35

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
DISPOSITION STAGES
1979**

COURT	WITHOUT COURT APPEARANCE			WITH COURT APPEARANCE			TOTAL
	CLOSED STATIS- TICALLY	MAIL IN BAIL	WAIVER AT COUNTER	AT ARRAIGN- MENT	BETWEEN ARRAIGN- MENT AND TRIAL	TRIAL	
Anchorage	1,515	3,337	22,167	1,773	3,200	412	32,404
Barrow	0	1	1	3	4	1	10
Bethel	3	47	13	48	77	2	190
Delta Junction	0	1	3	4	9	4	21
Fairbanks	416	434	6,429	554	1,578	221	9,632
Glenallen	31	259	255	55	191	12	803
Haines	0	139	8	22	22	0	191
Homer	189	12	591	202	675	8	1,677
Juneau	62	9,201	508	638	1,634	21	12,064
Kenai	380	200	986	412	1,662	210	3,850
Ketchikan	2	1,089	296	314	433	28	2,162
Kodiak	0	128	356	228	465	39	1,216
Nome	0	9	36	38	88	1	172
Palmer	168	312	620	434	638	61	2,233
Seward	111	251	524	128	408	13	1,435
Sitka	0	371	39	195	97	10	712
Tok	2	84	33	16	47	2	184
Valdez	38	354	163	55	194	21	825
Wrangell	0	278	62	27	122	15	504
Kotzebue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petersburg	4	16	9	12	21	2	64
TOTAL	2,921	16,523	33,099	5,158	11,565	1,083	70,349
% OF TOTAL	4%	24%	47%	7%	16%	2%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	68	11,094	922	1,208	2,329	76	15,697
Second	0	9	36	38	88	1	172
Third	2,432	4,853	25,662	3,287	7,433	776	44,443
Fourth	421	567	6,479	625	1,715	230	10,037

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
MAIL-IN BAIL RATE**

COURT	1976	1977	1978	1979	% INCREASE	
					1976 TO 1979	1978 TO 1979
Anchorage	16%	19%	9%	10%	- 6	+ 1
Barrow	6%	0	0	10%	+ 4	—
Bethel	0	10%	30%	24%	—	- 6
Delta Junction	3%	5%	3%	4%	+ 1	+ 1
Fairbanks	2%	2%	2%	4%	+ 2	+ 2
Glennallen	31%	33%	12%	32%	+ 1	+ 20
Haines	37%	32%	68%	72%	+ 35	+ 4
Homer	.4%	.2%	1%	1%	+ .6	—
Juneau	40%	62%	67%	76%	+ 36	+ 9
Kenai	2%	8%	11%	5%	+ 3	- 6
Ketchikan	41%	30%	48%	50%	+ 9	+ 2
Kodiak	7%	1%	3%	10%	+ 3	+ 7
Nome	0	0	1%	5%	—	+ 4
Palmer	1%	3%	3%	13%	+ 12	+ 10
Seward	3%	.3%	2%	17%	+ 14	+ 15
Sitka	35%	43%	59%	52%	- 17	- 7
Tok	.4%	2%	9%	45%	+ 44	+ 36
Valdez	1%	5%	6%	42%	+ 41	+ 36
Wrangell	50%	57%	73%	55%	+ 5	- 18
Kotzebue	N/A	0	0	0	—	—
Petersburg	N/A	11%	35%	25%	—	- 10
TOTAL	13%	17%	16%	23%	+ 10	+ 7

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	40%	53%	63%	70%	+ 30	+ 7
Second	0	0	1%	5%	—	+ 4
Third	13%	15%	8%	10%	- 3	+ 2
Fourth	2%	2%	3%	5%	+ 3	+ 2

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
CONVICTION RATES
1979**

(See Note 6)

COURT	DIS- POSI- TIONS	LESS NO SHOWS	NET DISPOSI- TIONS	GUILTY AT					CON- VIC- TION RATE
				BAIL FORFEIT OR COUNTER WAIVER	AR- RAIGN- MENT	PRE- TRIAL	TRIAL	TOTAL	
Anchorage	32404	1515	30889	21829	1240	1981	113	25163	81%
Barrow	10	0	10	2	1	1	0	4	40%
Bethel	190	3	187	53	31	36	2	122	65%
Delta Junction	21	0	21	4	3	6	2	15	71%
Fairbanks	9632	416	9216	5859	258	649	96	6862	74%
Glenallen	803	31	772	363	35	75	8	481	62%
Haines	191	0	191	142	2	0	0	144	75%
Homer	1677	189	1488	330	153	547	8	1038	70%
Juneau	12064	62	12002	9254	521	463	12	10250	85%
Kenai	3850	380	3470	890	244	1461	175	2770	79%
Ketchikan	2162	2	2160	1119	181	91	21	1412	65%
Kodiak	1216	0	1216	422	163	276	21	882	72%
Nome	172	0	172	32	25	57	1	115	66%
Palmer	2233	168	2065	867	171	572	48	1658	80%
Seward	1435	111	1324	563	78	245	12	898	67%
Sitka	712	0	712	383	131	46	3	563	79%
Tok	184	2	182	96	5	19	2	122	67%
Valdez	825	38	787	390	19	67	19	495	62%
Wrangell	504	0	504	283	10	35	6	334	66%
Kotzebue	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petersburg	64	4	60	25	12	15	2	54	90%
TOTAL	70349	2921	67428	42906	3283	6642	551	52382	79%
% OF TOTAL			100%	63%	5%	10%	1%	79%	

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	15697	68	15629	11206	857	650	44	12757	81%
Second	172	0	172	32	25	57	1	115	66%
Third	44443	2432	42011	25654	2103	5224	404	33385	79%
Fourth	10037	421	9616	6014	298	711	102	7125	74%

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES;
FINE AMOUNTS,
1979**

COURT	TOTAL FINES	AVERAGE FINE	REVENUE GENERATED		
			STATE	LOCAL	TOTAL
Anchorage	25,163	25	253,106	379,658	632,764
Barrow	4	11	0	45	45
Bethel	122	16	537	1,451	1,988
Delta Junction	15	21	314	0	314
Fairbanks	6,862	24	107,293	57,773	165,066
Glenallen	481	29	13,763	0	13,763
Haines	144	11	0	1,525	1,525
Homer	1,038	21	12,530	9,296	21,826
Juneau	10,250	5	11,236	39,722	50,958
Kenai	2,770	26	30,829	40,866	71,695
Ketchikan	1,412	23	7,954	24,056	32,010
Kodiak	882	17	5,385	10,002	15,387
Nome	115	13	1,084	465	1,549
Palmer	1,658	23	22,690	15,126	37,816
Seward	898	23	14,174	6,075	20,249
Sitka	563	23	0	13,108	13,108
Tok	122	51	6,209	0	6,209
Valdez	495	37	8,940	9,305	18,245
Wrangell	334	12	0	4,154	4,154
Kotzebue	0	—	—	—	—
Petersburg	54	25	0	1,375	1,375
TOTAL	53,382	21	496,044	614,002	1110,046

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	12,757	8	19,190	83,940	103,130
Second	115	13	1,084	465	1,549
Third	33,385	25	361,417	470,328	831,745
Fourth	7,125	24	114,353	59,269	173,622

**DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
AGE OF 1979 CASE DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	CASES	AGE AT CLOSING (IN DAYS)		% OVER 120 DAYS
		AVERAGE	MEDIAN	
Anchorage	32,404	236	208	58%
Barrow	10	161	160	90%
Bethel	190	292	169	65%
Delta Junction	21	233	150	52%
Fairbanks	9,632	223	219	79%
Glenallen	803	195	194	71%
Haines	191	188	200	75%
Homer	1,677	203	177	70%
Juneau	12,064	212	204	68%
Kenai	3,850	183	176	72%
Ketchikan	2,162	163	157	64%
Kodiak	1,216	224	178	68%
Nome	172	155	154	67%
Palmer	2,233	217	190	77%
Seward	1,435	170	134	54%
Sitka	712	211	159	62%
Tok	184	193	164	67%
Valdez	825	243	178	73%
Wrangell	504	153	141	59%
Kotzebue	0	0	—	—
Petersburg	64	163	85	33%
TOTAL	70,349	220	200	65%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	15,697	203	193	67%
Second	172	155	154	67%
Third	44,443	226	199	61%
Fourth	10,037	224	217	78%

DISTRICT COURTS SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

1979

COURT	ADOPTION HEARINGS AS MASTER	SMALL CLAIMS DISPUTES RESOLVED/ NO FILING	TRAVEL TO OTHER COURT FOR PROCEEDINGS	PASSPORTS PROCESSED	CALLS TO OTHER AGENCIES SOLVE PROB.
Anchorage	—	—	—	—	—
Barrow	1	—	3	1	5
Bethel	31	—	14	20	—
Delta Junction	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks	—	—	—	—	—
Glennallen	1	5	1	—	18
Haines	9	41	1	11	111
Homer	—	—	—	—	—
Juneau	—	1	6	—	117
Kenai	—	—	—	—	—
Ketchikan	—	—	—	—	—
Kodiak	—	—	—	—	—
Nome	4	—	7	31	23
Palmer	5	—	3	—	—
Seward	—	3	7	—	22
Sitka	3	3	9	1	55
Tok	—	16	4	8	58
Valdez	4	1	17	39	8
Wrangell	—	—	19	21	60
Kotzebue	—	—	14	12	41
Petersburg	—	8	—	38	102
TOTAL	58	78	105	182	620

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	12	53	35	71	445
Second	4	0	21	43	64
Third	10	9	28	39	48
Fourth	32	16	21	29	63

DISTRICT COURTS SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

1979

COURT	MARRIAGE COUNSELING CONFER.	SEARCH WARRANTS		DIVORCE HEARINGS AS MASTER	VITAL STATISTICS	
		REQUESTED	ISSUED		NO. HELPED FILL OUT	NO. DOC. RECORDED
Anchorage	—	—	—	—	2,639	2,639
Barrow	1	14	14	—	—	73
Bethel	—	17	17	9	5	558
Delta Junction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbanks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glennallen	4	5	5	1	1	70
Haines	34	6	5	5	1	17
Homer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juneau	6	30	28	65	45	—
Kenai	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ketchikan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kodiak	—	33	33	—	—	—
Nome	—	12	11	—	32	267
Palmer	—	17	16	38	—	573
Seward	4	—	—	1	5	6
Sitka	3	63	59	29	1	626
Tok	15	6	5	—	—	—
Valdez	—	15	15	28	5	104
Wrangell	11	12	12	13	3	92
Kotzebue	11	15	15	—	22	195
Petersburg	10	9	9	4	13	143
TOTAL	99	254	244	193	2,772	5,363

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	64	120	113	116	63	878
Second	11	27	26	—	54	462
Third	8	70	69	68	2,650	3,392
Fourth	16	37	36	9	5	631

DISTRICT COURTS SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

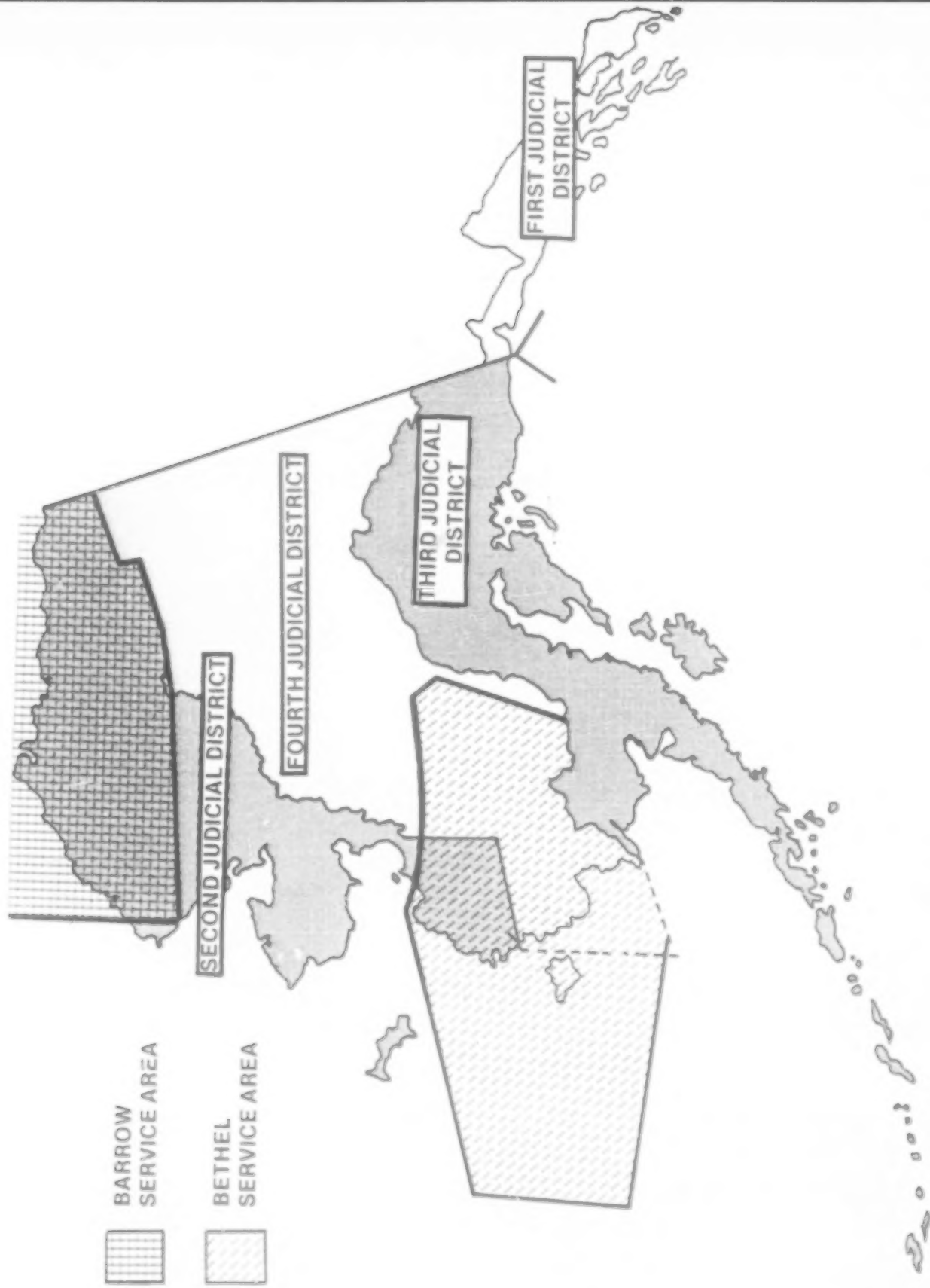
1979

COURT	CHILDRENS MATTERS			CORONER				
	FORMAL PETITIONS	EMERG. DETENTION	INFORMAL ADJUDICAT.	PRESUMP. DEATH HRGS	INQUESTS	INVEST DEATH	INVENTOR PROP	ORDERED AUTOPSY
Anchorage	—	—	—	16	53	257	262	238
Barrow	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	2
Bethel	—	52	125	1	—	—	—	9
Delta Junction	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
Fairbanks	—	—	966	—	—	—	—	—
Glennallen	3	8	1	—	2	1	6	12
Haines	—	24	20	1	1	1	1	—
Homer	—	—	—	7	3	1	3	11
Juneau	—	2	—	2	—	8	3	19
Kenai	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	23
Ketchikan	—	—	—	5	—	13	7	25
Kodiak	—	—	—	1	10	—	1	24
Nome	23	16	3	—	1	5	3	13
Palmer	2	—	—	—	8	—	1	38
Seward	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
Sitka	—	43	31	—	1	1	1	5
Tok	2	4	14	—	1	2	1	3
Valdez	10	7	2	—	—	1	2	7
Wrangell	7	4	16	1	—	—	1	—
Kotzebue	48	30	25	2	3	3	4	12
Petersburg	21	12	9	3	—	2	2	1
TOTAL	116	205	1,213	40	84	297	300	453

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	28	85	76	12	2	25	15	50
Second	71	46	28	2	4	8	7	25
Third	15	15	3	25	77	260	275	360
Fourth	2	59	1,106	1	1	4	3	18

**DISTRICT COURT
(Lower Volume)**



• 8440 22 0003

LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS
1979 **FILINGS**

JUDICIAL DISTRICT (INCL. SERVICE AREAS)	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
First	4	256	44	71	375
Second	2	128	0	0	130
Third	101	828	666	172	1,767
Fourth	43	372	363	158	936
TOTAL	150	1,584	1,073	401	3,208
% OF TOTAL	5%	49%	33%	13%	100%

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LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS
1979 **DISPOSITIONS**

JUDICIAL DISTRICT (INCL. SERVICE AREAS)	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
First	1	233	44	57	335
Second	3	120	0	0	123
Third	72	717	668	123	1,580
Fourth	27	293	383	92	795
TOTAL	103	1,363	1,095	272	2,833
% OF TOTAL	4%	48%	39%	9%	100%

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DISTRICT COURTS
1979 **WEIGHTED FILINGS**

(See Note 2)

LOCATION	ACTUAL FILINGS	WEIGHTED FILINGS	DIFFERENCE	% DIFFERENCE
Angoon	11	18	+ 7	+ 63
Aniak	65	98	+ 33	+ 50
Buckland	0	0	0	0
Cold Bay	2	3	+ 1	+ 50
Cordova	737	466	-271	- 36
Craig	77	111	+ 34	+ 44
Dillingham	270	364	+ 94	+ 34
Emmonak	49	76	+ 27	+ 55
Ft. Yukon	184	161	- 23	- 12
Galena	100	159	+ 59	+ 59
Gambell	0	0	0	0
Healy	253	102	-151	- 59
Hoonah	99	158	+ 59	+ 59
Hooper Bay	26	41	+ 15	+ 57
Kake	31	36	+ 5	+ 16
Kasigluk	0	0	0	0
Kiana	0	0	0	0
McGrath	5	8	+ 3	+ 60
Mekoryuk	4	6	+ 2	+ 50
Mt. Village	11	18	+ 7	+ 63
Naknek	221	229	+ 8	+ 3
Nenana	224	132	- 92	- 41
Noorvick	24	38	+ 14	+ 58
Pelican	2	3	+ 1	+ 50
Pt. Hope	16	26	+ 10	+ 62
Rampart	0	0	0	0
Sand Point	3	5	+ 2	+ 50
Savoonga	6	10	+ 4	+ 66
Selawik	59	94	+ 35	+ 59
Seldovia	98	118	+ 20	+ 20
Skagway	109	61	- 48	- 44
St. Mary's	1	1	—	—
St. Paul Island	17	27	+ 10	+ 58
Tanana	11	17	+ 6	+ 54
Teller	0	0	0	0
Tununak	0	0	0	0
Unalakleet	25	40	+ 15	+ 60
Unalaska	324	449	+125	+ 38
Wainwright	3	5	+ 2	+ 66
Wales	0	0	0	0
Whittier	95	54	- 41	- 43
Yakutat	46	74	+ 28	+ 60
TOTAL	3,208	3,208	—	—

**DISTRICT COURTS
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1979 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Craig	2	66	0	9	77
Hoonah	1	98	0	0	99
Kake	1	17	0	13	31
Pelican	0	2	0	0	2
Angoon	0	11	0	0	11
Skagway	0	16	44	49	109
Yakutat	0	46	0	0	46
TOTAL	4	256	44	71	375
% OF TOTAL	1%	68%	12%	19%	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Craig	0	53	0	8	61
Hoonah	1	88	0	0	89
Kake	0	18	0	11	29
Pelican	0	2	0	0	2
Angoon	0	12	0	0	12
Skagway	0	15	44	37	96
Yakutat	0	45	0	1	46
TOTAL	1	233	44	57	335
% OF TOTAL	.3%	69%	13%	17%	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1979 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Buckland	0	0	0	0	0
Gambell	0	0	0	0	0
Kiana	0	0	0	0	0
Pt. Hope	1	15	0	0	16
Noorvick	0	24	0	0	24
Savoonga	0	6	0	0	6
Selawik	0	59	0	0	59
Teller	0	0	0	0	0
Unalakleet	1	24	0	0	25
Wales	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	128	0	0	130
% OF TOTAL	2%	98%	0	0	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1979 DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	total
Buckland	0	0	0	0	0
Gambell	0	0	0	0	0
Kiana	0	0	0	0	0
Pt. Hope	1	15	0	0	16
Noorvick	0	25	0	0	25
Savoonga	0	5	0	0	5
Selawik	0	57	0	0	57
Teller	0	0	0	0	0
Unalakleet	2	18	0	0	20
Wales	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	120	0	0	123
% OF TOTAL	2%	98%	0	0	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1979 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Cold Bay	0	2	0	0	2
Cordova	12	205	475	45	737
Dillingham	34	172	5	59	270
Naknek	5	122	74	20	221
Sand Point	2	1	0	0	3
Seldovia	1	68	23	6	98
St. Paul Island	3	14	0	0	17
Whittier	0	15	38	42	95
Unalaska	44	229	51	0	324
TOTAL	101	828	666	172	1,767
% OF TOTAL	6%	47%	37%	10%	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1979 DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Cold Bay	0	2	0	0	2
Cordova	5	186	485	31	707
Dillingham	27	154	8	48	237
Naknek	3	104	73	15	195
Sand Point	1	0	0	0	1
Seidovia	1	58	20	5	84
St. Paul Island	0	7	0	0	7
Whittier	0	11	38	24	73
Unalaska	35	195	44	0	274
TOTAL	72	717	668	123	1,580
% OF TOTAL	5%	45%	42%	8%	100%

**DISTRICT COURTS
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1979 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Ft. Yukon	12	45	0	127	184
Galena	16	82	0	2	100
Healy	0	37	214	2	253
Nenana	3	56	149	16	224
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Tanana	1	9	0	1	11
TOTAL	32	229	363	148	772
% OF TOTAL	4%	30%	47%	19%	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1979 DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Ft. Yukon	6	34	0	68	108
Galena	9	54	0	1	64
Healy	0	41	228	2	271
Nenana	2	45	154	15	216
Rampart	0	0	0	0	0
Tanana	1	11	1	1	14
TOTAL	18	185	383	87	673
% OF TOTAL	3%	27%	57%	13%	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
BARROW SERVICE AREA
1979 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Wainwright	0	3	0	0	3
TOTAL	0	3	0	0	3
% OF TOTAL	0	100%	0	0	100%

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**DISTRICT COURTS
BARROW SERVICE AREA
DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Wainwright	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0
% OF TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0

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**BETHEL SERVICE AREA
1979 FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Aniak	4	55	0	6	65
Emmonak	3	44	0	2	49
Hooper Bay	3	22	0	1	26
Kasigluk	0	0	0	0	0
McGrath	0	5	0	0	5
Mekoryuk	0	4	0	0	4
Mt. Village	1	10	0	0	11
St. Marys	0	0	0	1	1
Tununak	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11	140	0	10	161
% OF TOTAL	7%	87%	0	6%	100%

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**BETHEL SERVICE AREA
1979 DISPOSITIONS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE- MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Aniak	4	50	0	5	59
Emmonak	3	40	0	0	43
Hooper Bay	2	5	0	0	7
Kasigluk	0	0	0	0	0
McGrath	0	4	0	0	4
Mekoryuk	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Village	0	9	0	0	9
St. Marys	0	0	0	0	0
Tununak	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	9	108	0	5	122
% OF TOTAL	7%	89%	0%	4%	100%

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DISTRICT COURTS SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

1979

COURT	ADOPTION HEARINGS AS MASTER	SMALL CLAIMS DISPUTES RESOLVED/ NO FILING	TRAVEL TO OTHER COURT FOR PROCEEDINGS	PASSPORTS PROCESSED	CALLS TO OTHER AGENCIES SOLVE PROB.
Angoon	—	—	—	—	—
Aniak	—	3	3	—	23
Buckland	—	—	—	—	—
Cold Bay	—	—	—	—	—
Cordova	—	—	—	—	—
Craig	—	9	4	1	30
Dillingham	—	—	—	—	—
Emmonak	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Yukon	—	29	—	13	103
Galena	—	2	—	—	10
Gambell	—	—	—	—	—
Healy	—	3	5	10	51
Hoonah	—	—	—	—	—
Hooper Bay	—	6	—	—	25
Kake	—	—	—	—	—
Kasigluk	—	—	—	—	—
Kiana	—	—	—	—	—
McGrath	—	—	—	—	—
Mekoryuk	—	—	—	—	—
Mt. Village	—	7	—	—	30
Naknek	1	12	2	7	—
Nenana	—	—	32	24	39
Noorvick	—	—	—	—	—
Pelican	—	—	—	—	—
Pt. Hope	6	—	—	—	8
Rampart	—	1	—	—	—
Sand Point	—	—	—	—	—
Savoonga	—	—	—	—	9
Selawik	—	—	—	—	6
Seldovia	—	—	—	—	—
Skagway	1	10	—	16	21
St. Mary's	—	—	—	—	—
St. Paul Island	—	1	—	—	2
Tanana	1	4	—	—	14
Teller	—	—	—	—	—
Tununak	—	1	1	—	—
Unalakleet	—	—	—	—	—
Unalaska	1	3	—	1	11
Wainwright	—	—	—	—	—
Wales	—	—	—	—	—
Whittier	—	—	—	—	—
Yakutat	—	12	—	—	19
TOTAL	10	102	147	72	401

DISTRICT COURTS SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS 1979

COURT	MARRIAGE COUNSELING CONFER.	SEARCH WARRANTS		DIVORCE HEARINGS AS MASTER	VITAL STATISTICS	
		REQUESTED	ISSUED		NO. HELPED FILL OUT	NO. DOC. RECORDED
Angoon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aniak	1	2	3	—	42	35
Buckland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cold Bay	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cordova	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craig	6	1	1	—	14	23
Dillingham	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emmonak	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Yukon	15	5	3	1	24	1
Galena	1	—	—	1	2	3
Gambell	—	—	—	—	—	—
Healy	28	—	—	7	6	—
Hoonah	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hooper Bay	7	—	—	—	13	—
Kake	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kasigluk	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiana	—	—	—	—	—	—
McGrath	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mekoryuk	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mt. Village	28	—	—	—	14	3
Naknek	42	6	5	1	22	32
Nenana	—	7	10	—	9	42
Noorvick	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pelican	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pt. Hope	11	—	—	—	3	2
Rampart	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sand Point	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saveona	2	—	—	—	22	11
Selawik	1	5	3	—	6	5
Seldovia	—	1	1	—	—	8
Skagway	—	4	3	1	9	23
St. Mary's	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Paul Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanana	—	—	—	—	2	42
Teller	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tununak	—	—	—	—	7	2
Unalakleet	1	1	1	—	31	48
Unalaska	3	5	5	4	24	—
Wainwright	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whittier	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yakutat	24	1	2	—	1	2
TOTAL	171	38	37	15	251	282

**DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS**
1979

COURT	CHILDRENS MATTERS			CORONER				
	FORMAL PETITIONS	EMERG. DETENTION	INFORMAL ADJUDICAT.	PRESUMP. DEATH HRGS	INQUESTS	INVEST DEATH	INVENTOR. PROP.	ORDERED AUTOPSY
Angoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aniak	—	2	—	1	2	4	3	3
Buckland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cold Bay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cordeva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craig	1	1	4	5	—	6	—	8
Dillingham	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	12
Emmonak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ft. Yukon	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Galena	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Gambell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Healy	—	3	22	—	2	1	1	2
Hoonah	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hooper Bay	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Kaka	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Kasigluk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McGrath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mekoryuk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mt. Village	—	2	36	—	—	—	—	—
Naknek	—	1	13	—	—	—	—	1
Nenana	3	—	6	—	—	2	2	2
Noorvik	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palican	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pt. Hope	1	10	46	—	—	2	2	1
Rampart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sand Point	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saveona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selawik	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Seldovia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Skagway	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Paul Island	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tanana	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Teller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tununak	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Unalakleet	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Unalaska	—	—	15	1	2	1	1	4
Wainwright	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whittier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yakutat	12	1	20	—	—	2	3	1
TOTAL	20	31	229	8	6	27	15	38

NOTES

1. The basis for our 1978 estimates of population was 'The Alaska Economy - Year End Performance Report 1978'. Alaska Department of Labor and Division of Economic Enterprise, Department of Commerce and Economic Development.
2. Weighting of cases is a technique that adjusts cases filed upward or downward to reflect different amounts of time to process different types of cases. For example, if Court A has a 1,000 cases filed - all of which are traffic - and Court B has a 1,000 cases filed - all of which are felonies -then Court A's Caseload would be adjusted downward while Court B's caseload would be adjusted upward to reflect the fact that felony cases take more time to process than do traffic cases.

The weights used for these charts were developed in our bench time study conducted in 1978.

3. The ratio of disposition to filings is a common production control statistic to measure the efficiency of a process. If there is continually more input to than output from the system (the ratio is less than 100%), then the system becomes clogged up and its internal processes swell up. The formula for computing this statistic is as follows:

$$\text{Ratio of Dispositions to Filings} = \frac{\text{Number of Dispositions}}{\text{Number of Filings}}$$

4. This is a gross measure of how long it would take to clear up current case backlog in a court. The measure assumes that the court would dispose of cases at the same rate as in the past. The formula for computing this statistic is as follows:

$$\text{Backlog Months} = \frac{\text{Number of Cases Pending (Backlog)}}{\text{Average Cases Disposed of Per Month}}$$

We computed average cases disposed of per month by dividing 1979 dispositions by 12.

5. The classification of types of filings is included in Glossary of Terms.
6. In computing conviction rates, we include only those dispositions in which the courts played a judicial role. Cases dismissed by the prosecutor before a first appearance before the court are false starts and are deducted from the total number of dispositions. Changes of venue are more a function of the new court receiving the case than of the court where the matter was first filed. These are deducted from total dispositions. Our formula for computing conviction rate is thus as follows:

$$\text{Conviction Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Cases Resulting in a Guilty Plea or Verdict}}{\text{Judicial Dispositions}}$$

Where judicial disposition is computed as follows:

$$\text{Judicial Dispositions} = \text{Total Dispositions} - \text{Case Dismissed Before First Appearance} + \text{Cases Removed Due to Change in Venue}$$

7. Our computations for sentence served and fine paid are as follows:

$$\text{Sentence Served} = \frac{\text{Total Sentence Days Imposed} - \text{Total Sentence Days Suspended}}{\text{Number of Sentences Imposed}}$$

$$\text{Fine Paid} = \frac{\text{Total Fine Dollars Imposed} - \text{Total Fine Dollars Suspended}}{\text{Number of Fines Imposed}}$$

8. A felony may be "held to answer" in district court and intended to move to superior court; however, the D.A. indicates that the case is going to be dismissed or reduced to misdemeanor so the case is not moved to superior court. This saves remanding the case back to district court once an information is filed.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACTION: Judicial proceeding in which one party prosecutes another for the declaration, enforcement, or protection of a right; the redress or prevention of a wrong; the punishment of a public offense; or a proceeding brought under the Rules of Children's Procedure. Actions are categorized into the following types.

Civil

Administrative Review
Civil Damage (Tort)
Domestic Affairs
General Civil Matters
Small Claims
Other (e.g., Unlawful Detainer)

Criminal

Felony
Misdemeanor
Other (e.g., Failure to Satisfy)

Other

Traffic
Probate
Children's Matters

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW: An appeal to the Superior Court of decisions made by a regulatory agency.

APPEAL: Request made to a higher court to review the actions of a lower court in order to correct mistakes or injustice.

ARRAIGNMENT: First appearance before a court in which the defendant is informed of the charges against him, is appointed

counsel if necessary, and may be permitted to plead to the charges.

ASSIGNMENT: Designation of a department or a judge to preside over one or all phases of a case.

BAIL: Security given for the subsequent appearance in court of a prisoner, in order to obtain his release from imprisonment.

CALENDAR: Schedule of cases awaiting hearing, conference, or trial.

CALENDAR SYSTEM: System used for assigning and scheduling of court appearances. The system can be of the following types:

1. Individual: A system in which each case is assigned upon filing to a judge who is responsible for all phases of the case through final disposition.
2. Master (Central): A system of central assignment of cases during all phases of proceedings. As each successive phase of the case is ready for a hearing, conference, or trial, the case is assigned at that point to the next available judge.
3. Special: A system whereby judges are assigned to preside over cases in specific areas of legal practice (e.g., children's matters) or specific phases of the judicial process (e.g., motions for continuance).
4. Hybrid: A system which combines features of various calendar systems. One such system may employ a special calendar for children's matters and motions for continuance while using a master calendar for all other cases.

CALENDARING: Assigning and scheduling of court appearances.

CASE: Any action or special proceeding initiated through the filing of a complaint, petition, indictment, or information.

Cases are classified according to their status as follows:

1. Open: Any case in which final disposition has not taken place. Open cases include those cases which are:
 - a. Active: There has not been an unreasonable time since the last phase of the case has been completed and the next phase of the case is subject to calendaring.
 - b. Inactive: There is some reason which prevents the next phase of the case to be scheduled. The most common reason is failure to serve a warrant or summons.
2. Closed: Any case in which final disposition has taken place. This includes those inactive cases (e.g., warrant not served) which are closed due to prolonged inactivity, but subject to subsequent court action
3. Reopened: Any case previously closed that is reinstituted as an active case. This type of case includes appeals, probation revocations, failures to satisfy judgments, and cases closed due to prolonged inactivity (e.g., warrant unserved) but newly subject to active court processing (e.g., warrant finally served).

CASE BACKLOG: Total inventory of active cases.

CASE PROCESSING SYSTEM: System employed by a court to move cases from filing to disposition.

A well-managed case processing system would include the following elements:

1. A calendar system (e.g., master, individual, etc.);
2. Consistently applied policies governing the processing of cases, especially a policy on continuances and court participation in encouraging settlement prior to trial;
3. Clearly defined responsibilities for judicial, clerical, and administrative personnel of the court;
4. System performance and time standards for processing cases;
5. Monitoring and evaluation procedures.

CHILDREN'S PROCEEDINGS: Proceedings brought pursuant to AS 47.10 and the Rules of Children's Procedure. Such proceedings include:

1. Detention Inquiry: In-court proceeding to determine whether a child should be detained or placed in a foster home or shelter pending further proceedings. May resemble a contested hearing to review bail in adult criminal case.
2. Adjudication Hearing: In-court proceeding to determine the issue of delinquency, dependency, or need of aid. May involve an admission by the party, in which case the hearing will resemble an arraignment and taking of guilty plea in adult criminal matters, or may be contested, in which it will resemble a trial.
3. Disposition Hearing: In-court proceeding to determine the placement of a child found to be delinquent, dependent, or in need of aid. Resembles contested sentencing hearing in adult criminal cases.
4. Waiver Hearing: In-court proceeding to determine whether there is probable cause to

believe a child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime and whether the child is amenable to treatment. If order is entered waiving children's procedure, the children's case is closed and the child may be prosecuted as an adult.

CHILDREN'S MATTER ISSUE: The nature of the action placed before the court. Issues are defined as:

1. Delinquency: A child is determined delinquent who commits an act that would be a crime were he or she an adult.
2. Dependency: A child is dependent upon the State if he or she is--
 - a. Abandoned;
 - b. Lacks proper parental care;
 - c. Associates with vagrant, vicious, or criminal people;
 - d. Engages in an occupation or in a situation dangerous to life or limb or injurious to health, morals, or welfare of himself or others;
 - e. Is an orphan who has no relatives willing and able to assume custody or care;
 - f. Has been released by his parents or guardian for adoptive purposes;
 - g. Is in need of special care or training not otherwise provided.
3. Child in Need of Aid: This is a child --
 - a. being habitually absent from his home or refusing to accept available care, or having no parent, guardian, custodian or relative caring or willing to care for him, including physical abandonment by
 - both parents,
 - the surviving parent, or

- one parent if the other parent's rights and responsibilities have been terminated or voluntarily relinquished.
- b. being in need of medical treatment to cure, alleviate, or prevent his suffering substantial physical harm, or mental harm as evidenced by failure to thrive, severe anxiety, depression, withdrawal, or untoward aggressive behavior or hostility toward others, and his parents are unwilling to provide the medical treatment;
- c. having suffered substantial physical harm or if there is an imminent and substantial risk that the child will suffer such harm as a result of the actions done by or conditions created by his parent, guardian, or custodian or the failure of his parent, guardian or custodian adequately to supervise him;
- d. having been sexually abused either by his parent, guardian or custodian, or as a result of conditions created by his parent, guardian or custodian, or by the failure of his parent, guardian or custodian adequately to supervise him;
- e. committing delinquent acts as a result of pressure, guidance, or approval from his parents, guardian or custodian.

COMPLAINT: In civil practice, the complaint is the first pleading on the part of the plaintiff. In criminal law, a complaint is a charge that a person has committed a specified offense, with an offer to prove the fact, to the end that a prosecution may be instituted.

CONTINUANCE: Postponement of a court proceeding to a later date or session of court.

COURT TYPE: A code used to identify the type of court in which an action is filed and, in the case of misdemeanors, the jurisdiction of the statute alleged to have been committed. The code is defined as follows:

<u>Type Court</u>	<u>Type Court</u> Code
Supreme	P
Superior	S
District (Borough Statutes)	B
District (Municipal Statutes)	M
District (Other)	D

DEFAULT JUDGMENT: A judgment against the side failing to take a required step in a lawsuit, e.g. failing to answer a complaint.

DEFERRED PROSECUTION: Referral of a defendant for education, rehabilitation, or treatment during which criminal proceedings are suspended by the prosecutor.

DISPOSITION: Determination of a case, whether by dismissal, settlement, verdict, or finding.

DOCKET: Listing in some form (e.g., ledger, cards, or microfilm) of all actions taken and all documents filed in a particular case. The purposes of the docket are:

1. To provide a chronological synopsis of each case in order to minimize reference to the official case file;
2. To provide an inventory of all documents that should be contained in the official case file.
3. To gather information for statistical purposes.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS: Cases involving laws dealing with the family including divorce, dissolution of marriage, reciprocal support, change of name, etc.

ELECTRONIC COURT REPORTING: The taking of the record of courtroom proceedings by means of electronic recording devices.

EXCLUSIONARY RULE: A rule providing that illegally gathered evidence may not be used in a criminal trial.

FELONY: A criminal offense for which the minimum penalty upon conviction may be one year's imprisonment. Felonies are grouped into the following categories:

1. Violent crimes against persons
2. Property crimes
3. Drug crimes
4. Check forgery
5. Fraud crimes
6. "Other" crimes

Robbery is considered a special category of its own, for it contains elements of both "violence" and "property" crimes, and has unique conviction and sentencing patterns.¹ Each category contains the following individual crimes:

VIOLENT:

1. All Homicides (murders, manslaughter, and negligent homicide);
2. All Assaults (shooting with intent to kill; assault with a dangerous weapon; assault and battery; assaults with intent to rob, rape, etc.);
3. All "Weapons" charges (felon in possession, careless use of firearms, carrying weapon during commission of a felony);
4. Rape, and other sex-related crimes that are "violent" (lewd and lascivious acts, statutory rape, sodomy, and incest);
5. Kidnapping and child-stealing.

PROPERTY:

1. Burglary in a dwelling, burglary not in a dwelling, attempted burglaries;
2. Grand larceny, larceny in a building, larceny from a person, larceny of money or property, attempted larcenies;
3. Receiving and concealing, retention of lost property;
4. All arsons, burning to defraud insurer, malicious destruction of property (not included under "violent" because not against persons).

¹Adapted from Appendix II, Sentencing in Alaska, Judicial Council, (1975).

FRAUD AND FORGERY OR CHECK AND FRAUD:

1. Check forgeries, attempts, and passing forged checks; altering checks and passing altered checks;
2. Issuing checks without sufficient funds;
3. Obtaining property or money under false pretenses;
4. All forms of embezzlement;
5. All other forgeries, false statements, and fraudulent use of credit card.

Drugs

1. All "soft" drug charges (hallucinogenic, stimulant or depressant drugs, chiefly marijuana, hashish, LSD, etc.)--possession, possession for sale, and sale;
2. All "hard" drug charges (heroin, cocaine, etc.)--possession, possession for sale, and sale;
3. Manufacture of hard drug;
4. Attempted sales, and sales to minors.

Other

1. Escape
2. Perjuries
3. Concealment of evidence
4. Inciting commission of a felony
5. Tax evasion, and false tax returns
6. Attempting to procure female for prostitution
7. Failure to render assistance, leaving scene of accident.

GENERAL (OTHER) CIVIL MATTERS: Non-criminal cases generally involving dispute of some form of contract. Examples include debts, business claims, foreclosures, and labor relations.

GRAND JURY: A panel of citizens selected from the master jury list sworn in to receive complaints and accusations of crime, hear preliminary evidence on the complaining side, and make formal accusations (i.e. issue indictments).

GUARDIAN AD LITEM: A guardian, usually a lawyer, who is appointed by the court to take care of another person's interests during a lawsuit involving that person.

HEARING (Uncontested): An in-court proceeding having the primary purpose of placing undisputed factual or legal matters on the record as may be required by rule or as a prerequisite to entry of judgment. Examples include waivers of speedy trial in a criminal case; taking of guilty plea and sentencing other than at arraignment where the sentence is the product of an out-of-court agreement between prosecution and defense; hearing on application for default judgment or decree.

HEARING (Contested): An in-court proceeding other than a trial requiring judicial determination of one or more contested factual or legal matters. Examples include hearing on motions to dismiss, motions for summary judgment, for new trial, to compel discovery, to suppress evidence, etc., in civil and criminal cases, and contested bail review and sentencing hearings in criminal cases. Contested hearings are considered as part of the trial of a case if heard during, immediately preceding, or immediately following the trial.

INDICTMENT: Formal accusation presented by a grand jury which charges a person with a felony.

INFORMATION: Formal accusation presented by a District Attorney which charges a person with a felony after waiver of grand jury and after a finding that a felony has been committed and that there is probable cause to believe that it was committed by the person charged.

JUDGMENT: Final decree or any final order from which an appeal can be made.

JUDGE DAY: For planning purposes, a judge day is assumed to comprise four hours of bench time for Superior Court and 4 1/2 hours for District Court with the remainder of time spent in chambers or elsewhere.²

JURISPRUDENCE: The philosophy of law.

MANDATE: A written order by the Supreme Court which lower courts are bound to obey.

²Reference "Administrative Analysis of the King County District Courts," Western Region of the National Center for State Courts, 8/28/75 (pp 144 and 145).

MASTER JURY LIST: An annually updated list of Alaska citizens who are prospective jurors. The list is compiled by merging voter registration, income tax, and fish and game license lists, and correcting for names that appear on more than one list.

MISDEMEANORS: Violations of criminal law for which the maximum sentence that can be levied is one year. We have grouped misdemeanors into nine categories:

1. Violence-Related. Those misdemeanors in which some physical violence is alleged to have occurred or the potential for violence is alleged to have been demonstrated. Included in this category are assault and battery, assault, carrying a concealed weapon, and malicious destruction of property.
2. Theft/Fraud. Those misdemeanors associated with theft or fraud. This category includes concealment of merchandise or shoplifting, concealing stolen property, defrauding an inkeeper (e.g., refusing to pay a legitimate bill), false statements and reports, fraudulent use of a credit card, petty larceny, taking a watercraft, joyriding, and worthless checks.
3. Environmental. Those misdemeanors where it is alleged that some part of the environment has been damaged. This category includes dog and animal-related offenses, fish and game violations, littering and junk-related offenses, and pollution.
4. Nuisance-Related. Those misdemeanors constituting minor nuisance to the public. This category includes disorderly conduct, indecent exposure, loitering, and trespassing.
5. Alcohol/Drugs. Those misdemeanors involving excessive use of alcohol and drugs, other than traffic-related offenses.

6. Vice. Those misdemeanors in which the offense is related to morals. This category includes gambling, prostitution, solicitation, and other misdemeanor crimes dealing with sex.
7. Resisting the Law. Those misdemeanors where it is alleged that the defendant thwarted the activities of a law enforcement official. This category includes aiding escape, escape, destroying evidence, fugitive from justice, and resisting arrest.
8. Traffic-Related. Those misdemeanors involving driving. This category includes operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs (OMVI), leaving the scene of an accident, other accident violations (e.g., failure to report), operator's license violations, reckless driving, and negligent driving.
9. Other. All misdemeanors not belonging to one of the above categories.

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE: A device permitted by court rule allowing either side to disqualify the assigned judge or prospective jurors from participating in the case without stating any reasons. The number of peremptory challenges allowed is limited. Further disqualifications can be made only for specific cause.

PHASE: Particular stage or point in the judicial process requiring judicial or administrative action. The following are possible phases in civil and criminal actions:

Civil

1. Filing of complaint or petition
2. Filing answer
3. Setting for trial

4. Motions
5. Conferences: pretrial, settlement, trial setting
6. Trial
7. Post trial: motions, appeals

Misdemeanor

1. Filing of Complaint
2. Arraignment
3. Plea and appointment of counsel
4. Pretrial Conference
5. Pretrial Disposition
6. Trial
7. Post trial: motions, probation report, sentencing, appeals

Felony

1. Filing of complaint
2. District Court Arraignment
3. District Court Pre-examination Disposition
4. District Court Preliminary Examination
5. Grand Jury
6. Filing of information or indictment
7. Superior Court Arraignment
8. Plea
9. Motions
10. Conferences: trial setting, pretrial
11. Pretrial Disposition
12. Trial

13. Post Trial: motions, probation report, sentencing, appeals

PLEA BARGAINING: An agreement made between a prosecutor and defendant to plead guilty to a lesser charge instead of continuing prosecution on the original.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (or Preliminary Hearing): Hearing conducted in a District to determine whether a felony has been committed and whether sufficient cause exists to believe the defendant guilty. The results of the preliminary examination include:

1. Dismissal
2. Reduction of charge to a misdemeanor
3. Held to Answer (bound over to the Superior Court)
4. Discharge (no formal complaint filed)

PRETRIAL CONFERENCE: A conference before a judge reciting stipulations and admissions, amendments allowed to pleadings, and any other action which may control the subsequent course of action of the case. The conference may result in a pretrial conference order.

PROBATE CASE: Matters dealing with the proof of wills, protection of estates, and sensitive areas such as adoption, sanity, and protective institutionalization.

PROCEEDING: Any hearing or court appearance related to the adjudication of a case.

RECIPROCAL SUPPORT: Matters dealing with the agreement between states to prosecute alleged failures to pay child support or alimony when the two parties involved live in different states.

SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE: Conference with a judge or judicial personnel at which the parties discuss the possibility of disposing of the case without a trial.

SHORT CAUSE CASE: Case with an estimated trial time of one day or less, as estimated by the parties.

SMALL CLAIMS: Civil Damage and General civil cases filed in the District Court where the amount in dispute is \$2,000 or less and both parties agree to abide by less formal court rules and procedures.

SUSPENDED IMPOSITION OF SENTENCE (SIS): A condition whereby, if a convicted misdemeanant passes a specified period of time (e.g., one year) without another conviction, the conviction on this case may be set aside.

TORT: A private or civil wrong independent of any contract.

TRAFFIC INFRACTION: An alleged violation of motor vehicle laws for which convictions will result in no jail time being assessed and a maximum fine of \$300.

TRANSCRIPT: A typed copy of the electronically recorded courtroom record.

TRIAL: An in-court proceeding of a contested case (the matter is in dispute) at which evidence is presented and a final judgment on all matters in dispute is expected. The trial may be by jury or by court (without jury). The trial is separated into the following phases:

1. Voir Dire. (Jury trial only) The oral examination of potential jurors for selection and elimination of jurors from a jury panel;
2. Proceedings. Opening statements by counsel, the presentation of testimony and other evidence by the parties, motions during the trial and arguments of counsel;
3. Deliberation. (Jury trial only) The time required of a jury to weigh the evidence in order to arrive at a verdict;
4. Verdict. (Jury trial only) Announcement in open court of jury verdict and polling of jury, if requested;
5. Decision/Finding. (Non-jury trial) Announcement in open court of court's decision on the merits immediately following proceedings. Considered an uncontested hearing if case taken under advisement and decision is announced in open court at a later time;
6. Pretrial/Post-trial Hearing: Hearings on motions occurring immediately before jury selection or plaintiff's opening statement, or immediately after proceedings, verdict, or decision.

TRIAL BACKLOG: Total inventory of cases at issue. A civil case is at issue upon the filing of an answer by any defendant. A criminal case is at issue when the defendant is arraigned before a court having jurisdiction to try the case.

TRIAL SETTING CONFERENCE: Conference held in lieu of pretrial conference at which it is determined whether a case is ready. If so, a trial date is set. At this conference, procedural details only are determined and no restatement of the issues is made.

VENUE: The local area where a case may be tried.

WORKLOAD INDICATORS: These indicators reflect relative workload, backlog, and resources expended per court.

1. Workload

- a. Dispositions Per Judge: The average amount of dispositions filed per full-time judge assigned. This indicator can either be computed on a gross basis or the number of judges assigned can be altered to reflect travel, vacation, or assignment of judges to other locations.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Dispositions} & = & \frac{\text{Number Cases Disposed of}}{\text{Number of Judges Assigned}} \\ \text{Per Judge} & & \end{array}$$

- b. Dispositions To Filings: The rates by which cases disposed of follow cases filed. A figure of 100% is optimal. A figure below 100% indicates an increase in backlog. A figure above 100% indi-

cates a decrease in backlog.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Dispositions} & = & \frac{\text{Number of Cases Disposed of}}{\text{To Filings}} \quad \text{Number of Cases Filed} \end{array}$$

2. Backlog

- a. Backlog Months: A gross measure of how long it would take to dispose of current backlog if cases were disposed of at the same rate as in the immediate past.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Backlog} & = & \frac{\text{Number Cases Pending}}{\text{Months}} \quad \text{Cases Disposed of Per Month} \end{array}$$

- b. Delayed Case Ratio: The percent of cases pending after an established period of time. For criminal cases, this period of time is four months, for all other cases it is one year.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Delayed} & = & \frac{\text{Number Cases Pending Beyond Period}}{\text{Case Ratio}} \quad \text{Number Cases Pending} \end{array}$$

3. Resources Expended (efficiency)

- a. Personnel Ratio: The number of full-time, permanent employees at any location compared to case activity at that location.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Personnel} & = & \frac{\text{Number Full-Time Permanent Employees}}{\text{Ratio}} \quad \text{Number Cases Disposed Of} \end{array}$$

- b. Budget Ratio: The amount of non-personnel, non-capital dollars expended per case activity.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Budget} & = & \frac{\text{Non-Personnel, Non-Capital \$ Expended}}{\text{Ratio}} \quad \text{Number Cases Disposed Of} \end{array}$$